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SOCIALIST PROSECUTORS MEET IN SOFIA, VISIT TANCHEV

AU192052 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 19 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, October 19 (BTA)--The conference of the general prosecutors of the socialist countries to discuss questions connected with the prosecutor's control of the observance of legality in the economy ended here tonight.

At the concluding meeting Mr Ivan Vachkov, chief prosecutor of Bulgaria, made a speech in which he pointed out that the meeting had resulted in the exchange of useful information and in outlining more suitable and effective forms and methods of the operation of prosecutor's control for legality in the economy. At the same time, the meeting, which proceeded in a businesslike and friendly spirit, had contributed to the deepening of ties of the prosecutor's offices in these countries which is a regular consequence of the developing processes of integration.

It was decided in future regularly to hold such conferences for the examination of questions of general interest. At the proposal of the Polish delegation, the next conference is to be held in Warsaw in 1981 where the questions of socialist democracy and the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of the citizens of the countries of the socialist community will be discussed.

Mr Petur Tanchev, deputy chairman of the State Council, today received the participants in the conference of the chief prosecutors of the fraternal socialist countries.

During the conversation conducted in a comradely spirit was emphasized the significance of this first conference which will contribute to the consolidation of socialist legality and democracy and to the protection of socialist property.

CEMA CHEMICAL INDUSTRY COMMISSION CONCLUDES BUCHAREST SESSION

AU252115 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 25 Oct 79 AU

[Text] The proceedings of the 55th session of the CEMA Standing Commission for Cooperation in the Chemical Industry took place in Bucharest. The session was attended by delegations of CEMA member countries and a Yugoslav delegation. Comrade Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and Romania's permanent representative to CEMA, participated in the opening of the session and welcomed the guests.

In its proceedings the commission examined the implementation of cooperation ventures in the chemical industry, microbiology and the pulp and paper fields; preparations of special programs for long-term cooperation; and measures to carry out these programs. The commission also examined proposals advanced by the commission's working bodies on concrete issues concerning economic and scientific-technological issues in petrochemistry, plastics, pulp, paper, chemical fertilizers and so forth. The commission also adopted a plan on scientific-technological cooperation for the 1981-1985 cooperation in the fields of the chemical industry, microbiology, pulp and paper as well as the commission's working plan for 1980-1981.

The session proceeded in an atmosphere of cooperation, understanding and friendship.

NEPSZABADSAG COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV PROPOSALS, EUROPEAN EQUILIBRIUM

AU241520 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Oct 79 p 6 AU

[Peter Vajda article: "NEPSZABADSAG Background; Equilibrium and Missiles in Europe"]

[Summary] There has never been such a great interest in aspects of the military equilibrium as there is today. With regard to military detente, no one expected a rapid and spectacular breakthrough. "However, it was not the fault of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries allied with it that not even the hopes for as much progress as was possible have been fulfilled."

Under such circumstances were Leonid Brezhnev's new specific proposals made in Berlin, and "it is obvious that the level of the military confrontation could be considerably reduced in Europe within a short time if the NATO countries responded positively to them." Unfortunately, "NATO's leading military-political circles will have none of the proposals serving military detente and, instead, are urging the implementation of measures that would lead to a considerable intensification of the level of military confrontation.

"A short time ago, a NATO committee of experts established for the purpose adopted a plan elaborated by the Pentagon, according to which the deployment of 572 new medium-range nuclear missiles on their territory will be recommended to the West European countries." These consist of Pershing II and cruise missiles, and "these weapons would be deployed by 1983, primarily in the FRG, Belgium, Holland, Great Britain and Italy."

West European governments are being induced to line up behind this plan and a mass media campaign has been launched in support of the new weapons. "The central theme of this campaign is that these weapons are needed to 'stabilize the European balance of power,' since--it is alleged--the increase in the number of qualitative perfectioning of Soviet medium-range missiles upset this equilibrium."

As for the second part of this "argumentation," Leonid Brezhnev emphatically declared in his Berlin speech that "not only has the number of medium-range missiles and planes of similar range not been increased, but it has even been somewhat decreased in the past 10 years.

"As for perfecting them--as was stressed in Moscow a few days ago--of course, newer ones, too, have appeared among the Soviet Union's missiles. However, these missiles had to and have to counteract the weapons and weapons systems--targeted on the Soviet Union and its allies--that were previously adopted as standard equipment in the NATO countries. A counterweight had to be built to a potential that constantly is being modernized, increasing the explosive power and intensifying the accuracy of delivery."

In contrast to the Soviet medium-range missiles, the missiles now intended to be adopted as standard equipment by NATO--as General of the Army Akhromeyev, first deputy to the Soviet chief of staff, pointed out the other day--are not merely products of some qualitative perfections, but are aimed at the development of a new quality of intimidation. This would be a qualitatively new strategic development that would change the balance of power. By it, the United States would evade the obligations it has assumed under the SALT II treaty, and, according to indications, this is precisely its objectives. For practical purposes, the new missiles would be aimed at attacking targets of the Soviet Union and its allies, which is now made difficult by the SALT treaty, he emphasized.

"NATO propaganda strives to distort the essence of the socialist proposals so as to serve its own armament plans in other matters as well. Attempts are made to reduce the significance of the Soviet Union's unilateral gesture--one to which one is completely justified in expecting a reciprocal act, nevertheless--by claiming that this 'would not change the asymmetry in favor of the Warsaw Pact in central Europe' and would not change the great tank superiority.'"

What are the facts? The figures submitted by the two alliances reveal an overall ground and air force personnel figure of 987,300 for the Warsaw Pact and 981,000 for the NATO countries on 1 January 1976. "Since then, the Warsaw Pact countries have not raised the strength of their troops, while the other side has increased its complement by several thousand.

"Admittedly, the NATO countries do not accept the figures on personnel supplied by the socialist countries and are operating with completely arbirrary figures with regard to the Warsaw Pact." Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko has said of this absurd and untenable position that it is the main obstacle to progress at the Vienna troop reduction talks, adding that the Soviet Union does not conceal the numerical strength of its armed forces and that, indeed, this would not even be possible under the present conditions. "It is worth singling out the last part of this statement: This would not even be possible. Certainly, there are now modern national means of reconnaissance, the artificial satellites, at one's disposal.

"As for the NATO mouthpieces' 'arguments' about a Soviet tank superiority, these can only serve to mislead the uniformed sector of public opinion, since it is quite obvious that, when comparing opposing armed forces, one cannot single out and attribute an absolute value to one single factor--let us say, only tanks on one side, or only tactical nuclear weapons and their delivery systems on the other side--but one must take the strengths and equipment as a whole into consideration. The two European military coalitions have not developed in the manner of twins, but, in each, certain components have grown in accordance with the specific geographical situation, historical experiences and strategic doctrine and thus an approximate parity has developed.

"Another factor that must not be disregarded is that the reference to a Soviet tank superiority is employed in the NATO Armed Forces today for the elaboration of an unprecedented quantitative and qualitative development program regarding tanks and armored carrier vehicles. In the next 5-7 years, the NATO Armed Forces intend to acquire 9,000 new tanks--U.S. XM-1 and West German Leopard-2 types--which, according to Western experts, have parameters one and a half to two times better than the present types with regard to firepower, mobility and armored protection.

"In any case, Western propaganda has become embroiled in a glaring contradiction on this issue too. At the time when it was made, NATO's plan, which was praised as being the most comprehensive one concerning central Europe, proposed the withdrawal of 1,700 Soviet tanks and offered its own reduction in exchange for this. The Soviet Union is now withdrawing approximately 60 percent of this number without reciprocity. Those who belittle this can lose even the appearance of objectivity.

Thus, it can be expected that, if the communists and progressive forces intensify their efforts, the realization will strengthen also in West Europe, which is face to face with dangers and possibilities. If they really wish to reduce the confrontation, the NATO countries must make use of the present bold Soviet gesture by following its example. Then, following the long years of the accelerating arms race, at last it would be possible for a process to begin in the opposite direction in Europe....

TRYBUNA LUDU SAYS WEST WILL NOT GAIN ANY ARMS SUPERIORITY

AU2411134 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Oct 79 p 7 AU

[Andrzej Wasilkowski article: "Following L. Brezhnev's New Proposals--Courageous Offer"; capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Excerpts] THE NEW PROPOSALS ON DETENTE, ESPECIALLY IN THE MILITARY AREA, PRESENTED BY LEONID BREZHNEV IN HIS BERLIN SPEECH, ARE THE CENTERPIECE OF THE POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS ALONG THE EAST-WEST AXIS. PEOPLE HAVE A VAST AWARENESS OF THE FACT THAT A GREAT STAKE IS INVOLVED: TO PREVENT A NEW "SPIRAL"--A NEW PHASE IN THE ARMS RACE.

VARIOUS FORCES IN THE WEST, WHICH OPPOSE THE CSCE, ARE TRYING TO "REVENGE THEMSELVES FOR THE HELSINKI CONFERENCE," WHICH THEY WERE UNABLE TO EFFECTIVELY COUNTER AT THE POLITICAL LEVEL. THE ISSUE OF MILITARY DETENTE HAS BECOME FOR THEM THE AREA OF THEIR LAST STAND, ESPECIALLY BECAUSE THEY HAVE THE BACKING OF THE INFLUENTIAL ECONOMIC-MILITARY COMPLEXES, WHICH ARE TRADITIONALLY ORIENTED TOWARD WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT.

The result of various processes and conflicts is the West's distinct tendency to enforce a new phase of the arms race. The masses in those countries are disturbed above all by recession, unemployment, inflation and relative or absolute reductions in living standards. UNDER SUCH CONDITIONS THE PLANS FOR ARMAMENTS, WHICH, AS WE HAVE SAID, ARE NOT RELATED TO SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS, CALL FOR RUTHLESS PROPOGANDA ACTIONS.

HENCE THE UNCEASING CAMPAIGNS PROCLAIMING THE "THREAT FROM THE EAST" AND PREDICTING THE OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR III AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF NATO'S SUPPOSED DEFENSELESSNESS, ESPECIALLY IN WESTERN EUROPE. There is no doubt that many champions of such slogans are not too convinced of their credibility, but they are guided by tactical motives. NEVERTHELESS, THE EFFORTS TO POISON THE ATMOSPHERE NOT ONLY HINDER VARIOUS REASONABLE MEASURES IN CURBING ARMAMENTS, BUT PERFORCE UNDERMINE THE PRESENT ACHIEVEMENTS IN POLITICAL DETENTE.

AS YOU CAN SEE, THAT IS ACTUALLY A TURNING POINT. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO HOLD DETENTE SIMPLY IN ABEYANCE SO IT CAN CALMLY WAIT FOR BETTER TIMES. Either it is actively continued, despite everything, or a kind of return to cold war will ensue. There is no need to clarify in that connection which of the two solutions better meets the interests and needs of the present world, including the interests of the West.

Decisions taken at just such turning points are fundamental in nature and concern the fates of many coming generations. Such decisions must be made at present. Their key issue is the problem of disarmament: Either it will be possible to prevent a new spiral in the arms race, which is governed by its own peculiar law, or the arms race will burst out with a new force and produce all its consequences in the military, political, economic and social spheres.

THAT IS WHY NOT ONLY THE CONTENTS BUT ALSO THE MOMENT AT WHICH THE NEW PEACE AND DETENTE INITIATIVES AIMED AT CURBING ARMAMENTS WERE ANNOUNCED IN BERLIN BY LEONID BREZHNEV, FOLLOWING THE CONSULTATIONS WITH THE WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES, ARE SO IMPORTANT. IT IS NOTHING MORE OR LESS THAN A DRAMATIC ATTEMPT TO TURN BACK THE SINISTER FATES PROPHESIED BY NATO STRATEGISTS.

Under normal, traditional conditions the Warsaw Pact would respond to the plans for intensifying armaments and for deploying new types of mass destruction weapons in Europe, among other ways, by announcing its own suitable defense plans.

OF COURSE, A DEFENSE RESPONSE MUST TAKE PLACE IF IT IS EXTORTED AND NECESSARY. NOR IS THERE ANY DOUBT THAT, SHOULD SUCH A SAD NEED ARISE, THE RESPONSE WILL BE FULLY EFFECTIVE AND THE WESTERN STRATEGISTS WILL NOT GAIN ANY SUPERIORITY. HOWEVER, THE WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES ARE SOCIALIST AND WOULD LIKE TO AVOID SUCH BIDDING.

That is to me the most profound meaning of the offer made by the Soviet leader in his Berlin speech. It is certainly not easy to decide to unilaterally reduce forces in the main area of confrontation when the potential adversaries are ostentatiously sharpening their nuclear scythes and are talking utter nonsense in the bargain. That is why it is a courageous decision.

It points up a true choice of values in a difficult period of international relations and attests to the consistency of the detente and disarmament line followed by the socialist countries. In my view the offer also has a certain other meaning--a more profound, political and philosophic meaning--because it is an expression of Brezhnev's famous doctrine of "historical optimism."

IN VIEW OF WHAT IS TAKING PLACE IN THE WEST IN THE SPHERE OF ARMAMENT PLANS, A PESSIMIST AND EVEN A "MAN OF THE MIDDLE" WOULD SEND AT LEAST 20,000 TROOPS AND 1,000 OR SO TANKS INTO THE CENTER OF EUROPE RATHER THAN TO WITHDRAW THEM UNILATERALLY. BUT THAT HISTORICAL OPTIMISM IS AN IDEA OF THE RISING WORLD AND GOES HAND IN HAND WITH A GREAT SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR GENERAL FATES. ALTHOUGH IT MUST HAVE WEAPONS BECAUSE OF THE SPECIFIC HISTORICAL CIRCUMSTANCES, IT DOES NOT BASE ITS OPPORTUNITIES AND HOPES ON TANKS AND NUCLEAR WARHEADS BUT ON SOCIAL PROCESSES.

CSSR PRESS ON COUNTERMEASURES TO NATO ARMAMENT PLANS

AU231414 [Editorial Report AU] Several Czech dailies of 19 and 20 October 1979 comment on the recent Prague consultative meeting of Warsaw Pact countries parliamentarians, which resulted in an "appeal" to the legislatures of NATO countries to support the 6 October disarmament proposals presented by Brezhnev in East Berlin. The commentaries deal in particular with the NATO plan to deploy new strategic missiles in Western Europe and stress that such a step would "force" the socialist countries to respond "adequately."

The 1,100-word editorial in the 19 October LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE, entitled "The Appeal From Prague" notes "the purpose of the NATO plans is not to 'complement armament'--as Western propaganda is trying to 'prove'--but new armament, the extent of which would fundamentally change the strategic situation in Europe and initiate a qualitatively new stage in the arms race. Should the NATO countries implement those dangerous plans, the socialist states would be forced to undertake necessary additional measures for their own security. The implementation of the NATO plans would complicate, in many respects, the international atmosphere."

A similar point is made by Josef Vesely in his 700-word article entitled "The Wrong and the Right Side," in MLADA FRONTA of 19 October on page 1, when he says: "There is not the least doubt that the Soviet Union is capable of immediately increasing its [nuclear] potential, should official circles in the West refuse to respond to the appeal to commonsense. Can any responsible politicians, under those circumstances, face the West European public and say--commonsense or not--that it is necessary to 'modernize' NATO? That would be adventurous and, moreover, futile."

An "MCH" 700-word commentary "At the Crossroads Again" in ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY on 20 October on page 2 also hints indirectly at the countermeasures that would result from the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Western Europe. He says: "The West European public is concerned about the prospect of deploying American missiles on its territory. People in the West understand that it is impossible to become an American launching platform without becoming, at the same time, a target."

The same, although in more general terms, is said by Jan Ryba in PRACE on 20 October on page 4, in his 1,200-word article, entitled "The World of Socialism Is Setting an Example." It is natural that the Soviet Union and its allies would have to adopt adequate defense measures, should new American nuclear missiles be really deployed in Western Europe."

VOICE OF GDR EXAMINES U.S. PRESSURE ON W. EUROPEAN NATO STATES

LD201126 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Guenter Leuschner commentary]

[Text] The way in which NATO circles react to the disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states is evidenced by, among other things, a report stating that the American President's deputy security adviser has gone to Western Europe at the head of a government delegation. He intends working there with the representatives of the European NATO states toward a joint NATO position with regard to the stationing of new medium-range missiles. What is hidden behind this statement about a joint position is explained by Guenter Leuschner:

The SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG came out and said it yesterday: The United States intends to exert further pressure on the NATO allies in the question of the stationing of new medium range missiles. The recent Brezhnev proposals have not failed to have an effect in some NATO states; there is a feeling of uneasiness about this in Washington and therefore Aaron's trip has a particular urgency. There is no doubt, then, about the aim of this lightning visit to the United States' NATO partners. Pressure is to be exerted, at least on those governments whose misgivings about NATO's planned December decision have become even greater since the Soviet detente proposals. This goes primarily for Belgium and the Netherlands, where there is considerable resistance both in the social democratic and the bourgeois parties. In Norway and Denmark, parties and governments have lately again confirmed their negative attitude to the stationing of nuclear weapons. In spite of this President Carter's representatives also intend going to these countries. Only in Great Britain and the FRG will hardly any pressure be needed. In the past few days these two countries have repeated their willingness to adhere in any event to the December decision.

There is as little doubt about the aims of the visit by the American delegation as there is about the motives behind Washington's pressure on its allies. On the one hand, the production of the planned 600--at least--missiles and cruise missiles would be a gigantic business for the American arms concerns, which they have no intention of foregoing. Because the NATO partners are to take part in the financing of the billion-dollar project they would then at the same time make another contribution in support of the ailing American dollar--and of course promote inflation in their own countries.

On the other hand, the American missile plans are an important part of the Pentagon's increasingly obvious strategy to achieve strategic superiority over the socialist countries.

The new medium-range weapons are to be produced and stationed in addition to these already present, in addition to the 8,000 nuclear warheads stored in Western Europe, in addition to the nuclear weapons stored in the U.S. fleet's aircraft carriers in European coastal waters. The fact that this amounts to an undermining of the SALT II treaty does not disturb in the least influential circles in the United States--for them it is rather an additional argument.

During the past weeks the bourgeois' press has several times pointed to a third aspect of this American pressure, to the hope that the new missiles would in an emergency divert the Soviet counterweapons to the targets in Western Europe and away from the United States. With this point the question arises what the West Europeans would get out of yielding to American pressure. The motto "Not Our Boys," which has often played a role in American strategy, is not exactly enticing for Western Europe. The security of Western Europe would, without doubt, not increase. The West Europeans would have to pay more for less security. [words indistinct] the threat of possible effects of a new arms race in Europe provoked by NATO on political detente. This threat is also greater for the West Europeans than for the United States.

To say these things has nothing to do with threats. They are simply sober reflections undoubtedly being made in West European government circles too. Otherwise, the United States in the final analysis does not need to exert any pressure on most of its partners. The concern that in some commonsense will win through, that they do not want to waste the chance the Soviet proposals offer--these concerns seem to be considerable in Washington.

PREMIER SHEHU ADDRESSES TIRANA PARTY CONFERENCE

AU231135 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 17 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Pavllo Gjidede report on proceedings of 21st Tirana District Party Conference and speech by Mehmet Shehu, Albanian premier and AWP Central Committee Politburo member: "Let Us Further Strengthen the Leading Role of the Party and the Vanguard Role of Communists"--no date given]

[Excerpt] Comrade Mehmet Shehu delivered an important speech at the conference. Conveying the greetings of the AWP Central Committee and of Comrade Enver Hoxha personally, he evaluated highly the proceedings of the conference and congratulated the communists and working people of Tirana District on the successes achieved in all fields of life.

The considerable achievements attained in 1978 following the open betrayal of the Chinese revisionists and when the economic blockade of our country has been tightened up like never before--Comrade Mehmet Shehu stressed--can only be achieved by a party like ours and by a state like our socialist state. Only a socialist state like our state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, guided by the party, can perform such magnificent deeds like the work carried out within such a short time and with such quality as the work of restoring the damage caused by the earthquake. This shows the vitality and inexhaustible strength of our national economy and the correctness of the party's line in building socialism even in the face of a hostile encirclement.

Comrade Mehmet Shehu strongly stressed the essential necessity of further deepening the struggle of the party organs and organizations against alien manifestations and liberal attitudes toward them. The construction of socialism in Albania--he stressed--is a historic mission, not only for all of us together, but also for every separate individual. It is therefore not only the duty of each and every one of us to be prepared to sacrifice even his life for the country's defense, but we must also be prepared to fight every day and every minute also against our individual and collective mistakes and shortcomings. Everyone must fight against bureaucracy and liberalism as well as against the enemies, wherever one is working, in society and in the family.

Comrade Mehmet Shehu went on to tackle some problems concerning the further and constant strengthening of the leadership role of the party organizations and the further elevation of the vanguard role of all communists, as leaders of the masses, in the struggle against manifestations of formalism, indifference and liberalism. He dwelt particularly on perfecting the method of the party's leadership work with regard to economic problems.

The work of the party organizations in the central departments and institutions is of particular importance, he stressed, and they must be made to feel total responsibility for the performance of the respective sectors not only within the walls of the department, but also right down to the grassroots.

Our primary attention, Comrade Mehmet Shehu went on to say, must also be directed toward the further and constant strengthening of the organization and management of the economy on the part of the state and economic organs, resolutely eradicating manifestations of bureaucracy, liberalism and irresponsibility, as well as the tendency to tackle marginal problems and work without a clear idea of the future. [paragraph continues]

The party organs and organizations in the central departments and in the Executive Committee must struggle particularly not only to set in motion some major cadres, but all cadres in the apparatuses; they must see to it that these cadres do not remain mere observers, but are active and particularly in close touch not only with the apparatuses of the district executive committees, but also and unfailingly with the party committees in the districts and the party organs and organizations at the grassroots; they must see to it that the leading cadres in the ministry and in the Executive Committee tackle the fundamental problem and teach their subordinate officials to carry out their duties and, simultaneously, insuring the coordination of the work of various subordinate apparatuses.

Comrade Mehmet Shehu also spoke about some problems concerning the development of the international situation and tasks arising therefrom.

In conclusion, Comrade Mehmet Shehu expressed full confidence that all communists, cadres and working people of Tirana will fulfill the important tasks set out by the conference in implementing the party's line and Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings.

The conference elected the leading party organs of the district. Comrade Gaqo Nesho was elected first secretary of the Tirana District Party Committee.

LEADERS ATTEND LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY GYMNASTICS DISPLAY

AU242025 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1900 GMT on 24 October 1979 carries an 11-minute report on a national gymnastics display organized within the framework of the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation which opened in Tirana today. The announcer notes the significance of the event, refers to achievements in the field of physical culture and sports under the party leadership.

The announcer adds that taking seats in the reviewing stand were Enver Hoxha, Mehmet Shehu, Haxhi Lleshi, Ramiz Alia, Adil Carcani, Manush Myftiu, Hekuran Isai, Rita Marko, Kadri Hasbiu, Spiro Koleka, Pali Miska, Lenka Cuko, Pilo Peristeri, Qiruako Mihali, Simon Stefani, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokp Murra and others. Also attending were heads and other officials of diplomatic missions.

The announcer describes the display and concludes by saying that the display will continue through 1 November.

BRIEFS

VLORE DISTRICT PARTY CONFERENCE--The Vlore District held its 22nd party conference from 5-6 October. Attending the conference on behalf of the party Central Committee was Ramiz Alia, Politburo member and AWP Central Committee secretary. Jorgjia Pecini, secretary of the Vlore District Party Committee, presided over the conference. Sul Baholli, first secretary of the Vlore District Party Committee, delivered a report calling for more effective work, control and sense of responsibility on the part of party organs and state and economic organs for fulfilling the plan. Both the report and discussions on it showed that effective work has been performed in Vlore District to implement the decisions of the seventh party congress and the last party conference of Vlore District. The conference criticized the shortcomings and outlined the future tasks. Ramiz Alia also addressed the conference. Finally, the conference elected the district leading party organs and sent a telegram to the AWP Central Committee. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 8 Oct 79 AU]

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION TO HOLD TALKS IN SOFIA

25 October Arrival

AU251502 Sofia BTA in English 1437 GMT 25 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Oct 25 (BTA)--An official delegation of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, led by the alliance Chairman Todo Kurtovic, arrived here today.

The Yugoslav delegation is here at the invitation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

At Sofia airport the guest were received by the chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, and other officials.

The programme provides for talks to begin today with a delegation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

Commencement of Talks

AU251933 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 25 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, October 25 (BTA)--A delegation of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, headed by its president Todor Kurtovic, who arrived this morning here, had talks with a delegation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, led by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council and member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP.

Views were exchanged and possibilities were considered of the expansion of joint activities and for strengthening cooperation between the Fatherland Front and the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia. The delegations maintained that expansion of ties and cooperation between the two organizations will contribute to the process of getting to know better each other and to the development of goodneighbourliness. This will be also a contribution to the cause of peace and wide-ranging cooperation between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia and their peoples, in the Balkans and in the world. The two delegations informed each other of the work of their organizations at the present stage.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MLADENOV VISIT TO FRANCE

22 October Dinner Speech

AU251306 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Oct 79 p 8 AU

[Report on toast by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at official dinner given in his honor by Jean Francois-Poncet, minister of foreign affairs of France, on 22 October in Paris]

[Text] Comrade Petur Mladenov pointed out in his toast that Bulgarian-French friendship looks back on centuries-old traditions. Historians even speak of thousand-year old relations, since the epoch when France and Bulgaria were actually the only organized states in Europe. This year we mark the 100th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Comrade Petur Mladenov noted that Bulgarian-French relations have gone through many difficulties, but that the feelings of friendship and sympathy between our two countries and peoples have always prevailed. Today we can proudly state that Bulgarian-French relations are developing normally, in particular in the period since World War II. This is confirmed by the visit paid to France in 1966 by Todor Zhivkov, our first state leader. The talks he held with General de Gaulle, as well as the economic, scientific-technical and cultural agreements he signed, determined the development of Bulgarian-French relations for a long period ahead.

We think that the intensification of political, economic and cultural relations between Bulgaria and France is in accordance with the spirit of Helsinki and with the process of detente, Comrade Petur Mladenov stated.

Dwelling on certain international issues, the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs pointed out that there are still people who believe that peace must be based upon constant rearmament with increasingly improved, new weapons.

This is hardly the best alternative for the consolidation of international security, Comrade Petur Mladenov declared. Peace must be based on common sense. Commonsense, however, demands disarmament and a reduction of armed forces and armaments. It demands the convening of a conference of European countries, the United States and Canada on the political level, aimed at discussing and adopting measures for the consolidation of mutual trust, for the reduction of military confrontation, and so fourth. In our opinion, the proposals submitted by Leonid Brezhnev in his speech delivered on 6 October 1979 in Berlin are the particular importance in this respect, the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs pointed out.

In closing his toast Comrade Petur Mladenov expressed confidence that the present talks, held in the spirit of the traditional Bulgarian-French friendship, will contribute to the further expansion and intensification of cooperation between the two countries. I am also convinced that the forthcoming visit that Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, will pay to France, will represent a highspot in the development of these relations, which is in the interest of detente, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world, Minister Mladenov stated.

Visit 'Announcement'

AU251445 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Oct 79 pp 1, 8 AU

["Announcement" on the official visit of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to France from 22 through 23 October]

[Text] At the invitation of Jean Francois-Poncet, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of France, Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, paid an official visit to France from 22 through 23 October 1979.

During his visit the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs was received by Jacques Chaban-Delmas, president of the National Assembly in France.

The talks between the two ministers of foreign affairs proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, which is a traditonal feature of relations between the two countries.

Petur Mladenov and Jean Francois-Poncet comprehensively reviewed Bulgarian-French relations. They noted with satisfaction that these relations have been intensified recently and they also pointed out the new prospects for the future which are taking shape in the same direction. The two ministers expressed their two countries' wish for a development of relations in all sectors and stressed the importance of the visit which Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, is expected to pay to France in 1980, at the invitation of Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the Republic of France.

The two ministers confirmed their governments' intentions to intensify and expand the trade exchange, as well as the economic and industrial cooperation between Bulgaria and France. They stressed the significance which both countries attach to the implementation of the projects discussed during the recent visit paid by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and by Pando Vanchev, minister of communications to France, as well as the importance of the visits paid by Jean-Francois Deniau, minister of foreign trade, and Jean-Pierre Soisson, minister of youth, sport and leisure, to Bulgaria.

In stressing the importance of the impact created by a better mutual acquaintance of the two countries' cultural heritage and scientific achievements in bringing the two peoples closer together, the two ministers also discussed the methods of expanding the exchange in this sector and the ways and means of improving the standards of cultural, scientific and technical exchange between Bulgaria and France.

The two ministers exchanged opinions on a wide range of topical international issues.

Petur Mladenov and Jean Francois-Poncet confirmed Bulgaria's and France's adherence to detente. They stressed the fact that the observance of the principles and the full application of all agreements contained in the CSCE final Helsinki document represent important factors for the consolidation and intensification of the process of detente. The two ministers expressed the hope that progress will be achieved in this respect at the Madrid meeting and that this meeting will represent an important stage of development along the road of detente and cooperation.

The two ministers noted the importance of which both Bulgaria and France attach to disarmament. In this connection the two ministers expressed themselves in favor of intensifying efforts to achieve a true, universal and total disarmament under international control, by taking into consideration the right of security of each state. The two ministers consider that the convening of a conference of European states, of the United States and Candda for the purpose of mapping out concrete measures for the intensification of mutual trust and for a true reduction of armaments, will contribute to the consolidation of security in Europe.

The two ministers expressed their satisfaction with the results of their talks, which represent an important contribution to the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and France in all sectors.

Petur Mladenov invited Jean Francois-Poncet to pay an official visit to Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

ZHIVKOV BRIEFS BCP POLITBURO ON HIS VISIT TO ROMANIA

AU252040 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 25 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has briefed the BCP Central Committee Politburo on his friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania from 18-20 October 1979. He also described the results of his talks with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo highly assessed the concrete results of the talks and emphasized the important role which these meetings have played in strengthening and deepening the friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples.

The new agreements will contribute toward implementing even higher forms of cooperation and production-sharing, particularly in the leading branches of the economies of the two neighboring socialist countries.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo assigned the appropriate departments to outline measures for the fulfillment of the stated tasks and for the implementation of the agreements achieved in further developing the Bulgarian-Romanian relations.

STATE COUNCIL RATIFIES TREATIES WITH LAOS, VIETNAM

AU251120 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 25 Oct 79 AU

[Text] A session of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, chaired by Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman and BCP Central Committee first secretary, was held in Sofia today.

The session discussed the question of ratification of the friendship and cooperation treaties, signed between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SRV on 1 October 1979 in Hanoi, and between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the LPDR, signed on 4 October 1979 in Vientiane.

On behalf of the Council of Ministers comrade Petur Mladenov proposed to the State Council to ratify the treaties.

On behalf of the National Assembly's Foreign Policy Committee Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council and secretary of the Bulgarian People's Agrarian Union, expressed full support for the proposal on the ratification of the above treaties.

On behalf of the Bulgarian State Council Comrade Todor Zhivkov signed the decrees and documents on the ratification of the treaties.

The State Council also discussed other issues on which it adopted adequate decisions.

ZHIVKOV PRESENTS AWARDS TO FRENCH PROFESSOR BERNARD

AU251939 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 25 Oct 79 AU

[Excerpt] Sofia, October 25 (BTA)--The president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, today presented the diploma and the honorary badge of "Laureate of the Brothers Cyril and Methodius International Prize" to French Professor Roger Bernard.

The State Council has bestowed this honorary distinction on him for his remarkable merits for the development of old Bulgarian and Slav studies and for the study and popularization of the work of the brothers Cyril and Methodius.

In his address Mr Zhivkov expressed the pleasure of the Bulgarian public with the fact that it is precisely Prof Bernard, the prominent scholar engaged in Bulgarian studies, who twenty years ago was elected foreign corresponding member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences who now becomes one of the first two holders of the "Cyril and Methodius" international prize. "A prominent French scholar, you, Mr Roger Bernard, have dedicated your mind and talent, your nearly half century's long work to Bulgarian studies, to them and only to them. Consistently, tirelessly, with the awareness of the scientist's responsibility, you have studied, proved and defended historical truth. You unambiguously proved the Bulgarian character of the language of Cyril and Methodius which you with justification call old Bulgarian", he elaborated.

Dealing with Prof Bernard's research and observations at the processes in old Bulgarian literature and in that of the Bulgarian national revival period, the Bulgarian state leader pointed out that they reveal to the French reader [word indistinct] the high creative achievements of the Bulgarian people and their moral merits. "You have done everything within your capacity for Bulgarian literature to reach the French reader", Mr Zhivkov stressed.

In conclusion, he expressed his confidence that in the future, through the noble efforts of such people as Prof Bernard, mutual trust and cooperation between the French and the Bulgarian people, between Bulgaria and France will continue to strengthen and develop.

POLISH POET PRAISES NIKOLA VAPTSAROV'S BULGARIAN ORIGINS

AU241215 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[BTA correspondent N. Nekov report from Balgoevgrad on visit of Polish poet Jozef Lenart, deputy editor in chief of the periodical WORLD LITERATURE, to town of Blagoevgrad on 21 October 1979]

[Text] Blagoevgrad, 21 October (BTA correspondent N. Nenkov): As the outstanding Polish poet Jozef Lenart, editor in chief of the periodical WORLD LITERATURE declared to a BTA correspondent: Nikola Yonkov Vaptsarov is a remarkable son of the Bulgarian people, he is one of their most noble, outstanding offsprings, and immaculate soul, who devoted his entire life to revolutionary activities and his creative work to the glorious and gigantic struggle for the victory of communist ideals and for the freedom of Bulgaria.

Popular in his own country as a very good translator of Bulgarian poetry, as the author and editor of an anthology of Bulgarian antifascist poems, Jozef Lenart visited Blagoevgrad and Bansko in order to become acquainted with Vaptsarov's home town and to collect documents, materials and visual impressions of the poet's personality and creative work.

As Jozef Lenart further stated, "along with the complete collection of Vaptsarov's work I am also preparing a biographical work on this inspired poet of the workers class, ardent fighter and internationalist, a book that will contain many facts that are unknown to the broad masses of readers in Poland. In our country the poetry and personality of the great poet and hero of Bulgaria, Nikola Vaptsarov, is as popular as such great figures as Frederico Garcia Lorca and Julius Fucik and is considered as important."

FRENCH SUPPORTERS OF DISSIDENTS INTERROGATED, EXPELLED

LD252020 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] At this very moment screws are being seriously tightened in Czechoslovakia: The seven Frenchmen who went to Prague the day before yesterday to attend the trial of the Czechoslovak dissidents wanted to give evidence today in Paris. They belong to the International Committee for the Struggle Against Repression. Outside the Prague main justice court they were arrested, interrogated and expelled. For Patrice Chereau, there is evidence to this tightening of the screws in the fact that they had been interrogated beneath portraits of Stalin.

[Chereau--begin recording] We were arrested outside a restaurant. We were brutally handled and held separately for 1 hour. We waited for an interpreter. Then we were taken to the headquarters of the political police [words indistinct]. There, they did not know what to do with us. They were, I think, rather embarrassed. They confiscated the notes we had taken on the trial; things that had been said to us, and that we tried to check. All this happened in a room where a portrait of Stalin was hung. This surprised me. I could not believe my eyes [words indistinct], but there was a portrait of Stalin. There were even several portraits, one in each office [word indistinct]. We were told that there is a power struggle at the summit of power, and it seems that the charges and all the trial had been decided by a sort of hard faction of the authorities. [end recording]

DISSIDENT PHILOSOPHER TOMIN REPORTED ARRESTED

LD260853 Paris LE MATIN in French 10 Oct 79 p 10 LD

[Unattributed report: "Arrest of the Philospher Tomin"]

[Text] Julius Tomin, the philosopher, who signed Charter 77 was arrested Friday in North Bohemia and has not returned home since then. Tomin, husband of one of the manifesto's spokesmen, Mrs Zdena Tominova, had gone to give a lecture in Repice. He was apparently arrested while in a friend's car and was taken to Litomerice by the police. Mrs Tominova has apparently reported her husband's disappearance to the police in Prague where they live.

COMMENTARY ON WESTERN 'RESTRAINT' DURING HUA'S VISIT

AU251316 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 23 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[A. Michalek commentary: "A Traveling Bag Full of Maoism"]

[Text] Hua Guofeng, the highest party and state representative of the "Middle Kingdom" has been touring Western Europe for more than a week. He is heading a large, 15-member delegation and the entourage is made up of some 30 experts and 40 journalists. Hua Guofeng has France behind him, is now in the FRG and is still to visit Great Britain and Italy.

The Chinese leader himself said in Beijing, before setting out on the trip, that he will be mainly concerned with "strengthening economic relations" with those countries, however, he also made the rather vague statement that "international questions of interest to both sides" will also be always the subject of talks. The West European information media have been much more specific and have been pointing, since the beginning of the trip, to the unconcealed Chinese interest in arms and to the indirect, yet undoubtedly anti-Soviet, statements of the Chinese representative. [paragraph continues]

Those two things are, in fact, connected with each other because support for the political and military integration of the capitalist countries against the USSR is obviously meant to be the main "Chinese means of payment for the planned trade transactions."

Hua's visit is, quite understandably, followed with interest. This is not so much because of the contents of Hua's diplomatic traveling bag but rather because of the way in which it is, or is going to be treated in the individual countries. The Chinese song will probably be the same everywhere, but the applause certainly does not always have to be equally strong. About the visit to France, newspapers wrote that it was talk conducted in a "language that was closely related but not identical" and they noted the French president's "restraint" and his emphasis on detente and cooperation while the Chinese representatives spoke of threats and dangers.

Although Western Europe will certainly do everything not to lag behind their competitors from Washington and Tokyo on the Chinese market and although China is even willing to concede that "it is not against detente," in view of the prospect of [acquiring] weapons, the Chinese representative will probably also encounter a certain restraint in the FRG. It can be judged--at least on the basis of the available information--that Chinese anti-Sovietism did not receive any encouragement from official authorities in Bonn. On the contrary, it was stressed in Bonn that economic rather than political questions will be the main issue. Federal Chancellor Schmidt and Minister of Foreign Affairs Genscher expressed the idea that Chinese-German relations must not create tension between the FRG and the Soviet Union. Bonn does not seem to be willing to follow the Chinese will-o-the-wisp of tension and confrontation, as its policy of normalizing relations and cooperation with the socialist countries is functioning well on the whole.

In Europe after Helsinki, the Chinese policy Hua Guofeng brings with him sounds like an unpleasant disharmony, all the more because it is in conspicuous contrast to the speech of L. Brezhnev in Berlin. Hus has not found any realistic words about the prospects arising for Europe from that speech. Moreover, he made it clear again in Paris--according to Western agencies--that "Beijing still considers a conflict with the Russians inevitable," and that at a time of Soviet-Chinese negotiations on the normalization of relations.

The visit to Western Europe has thus been marked by a cautious politeness so far. Western Europe senses that it is designed to become an instrument for the implementation of the Beijing hegemonists' global strategy. Even in the West not everyone is willing to frivolously bring down the stars from the skies for Beijing just because of its anti-Soviet bias.

SRV'S VO NGUYEN GIAP VISITS CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Reception by Strougal

LD251030 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, received in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today the party-government delegation of the SRV. The delegation is led by Army Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice premier and minister of national defense. During the meeting, which was conducted in a cordial atmosphere, Comrade Strougal stressed the importance of the all-round development of fraternal and traditional cooperation between Czechoslovakia and ths SRV, and underlined the unity of views and stands of both countries on the solution of topical international problems. He assured the guests that the Czechoslovak people have a sincere and long-term interest in the further deepening of this fruitful cooperation and in unity and strengthening in all spheres.

Vo Nguyen Giap expressed thanks for the important political, material and moral support which Czechoslovakia has been giving to Vietnam in its struggle for independence and in the peaceful building of the country. He briefed Comrade Strougal on the topical and future tasks which the SRV is solving in the economic policy and culture.

Both representatives then spoke in detail about the possibility of the further development of mutually beneficial cooperation in industry, agriculture, forestry, geological research, extraction of raw materials and improvement of qualifications and training of Vietnamese cadres for various branches of the economy. Lubomir Strougal and Vo Nguyen Giap appreciated the results achieved so far and reviewed other subjects and suggestions, the implementation of which will be an important step toward further intensification and development of relations between both countries in the near future and in the long term.

Dinner With Strougal

LD251032 Prague CTK in English 1932 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Lubomir Strougal, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and federal premier, gave a dinner here Wednesday in honour of the Vietnamese party and government delegation, led by Army Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Politburo, deputy premier and national defence minister. Slovak Premier Peter Colotka was also among the participants.

Proposing toasts, Lubomir Strougal and Vo Nguyen Giap stressed the importance of Czechoslovak-Vietnamese cooperation based on the firm friendship of the two countries' communist parties. They hailed the results of Czechoslovakia and Vietnam in the construction of socialism and in the struggle against imperialism and for peace and progress in the world. Earlier in the day, the Vietnamese guests visited the Aero-Vodochody aircraft factory near Prague.

Visit to Aircraft Factory

LD251034 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The SRV party-delegation led by Army Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice premier and minister of national defense, today visited Aero-Vodochody in the Prague-East district.

The Vietnamese guests acquainted themselves with the production program, the history of the enterprise and its plans for the future, and saw the assembly line of the L-39 Albatross aircraft. They signed the chronicle of the brigades of socialist labor, and at the end of their visit had a discussion with representatives of the enterprise.

Visits to Engineering Plant

LD252258 Prague CTK in English 1943 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A Vietnamese party and government delegation, led by member of the Communist Party Politburo, Deputy Premier and Defence Minister Vo Nguyen Giap, currently on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia, visited on Thursday the semiconductors section of the CDK engineering plant in Prague. The plant produces elements for semiconductors, including diodes, thyristors and condensers of top standard in the world. Later in the day, the delegation visited Humpolec, the centre of textile industry in the Bohemian-Moravian highlands.

PFLP DELEGATION LED BY GEORGE HABASH DEPARTS PRAGUE

LD251800 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The PFLP delegation headed by its secretary general, George Habash, left Prague today. The delegation visited Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Committee of Solidarity With Afro-Asian Nations.

BILAK RECEIVES VISITING CHILEAN CP LEADER

LD251915 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received a delegation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Chile, headed by its secretary general, Clodomiro Almeyda. Comrade Bilak assured the delegation of the full solidarity of the Czechoslovak communists and all working people with the fight of the progressive and democratic forces in Chile against Pinochet's dictatorship. The representatives of the Socialist Party of Chile praised the successes achieved by the Czechoslovak people, under the leadership of the CPCZ, in the construction of a developed socialist society. Cooperation between the two parties was also discussed.

POLEDNIK RECEIVES GREEK COMMUNIST YOUTH DELEGATION

LD252253 Prague CTK in English 2036 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik received here Thursday a delegation of communist youth from Greece, visiting Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth. The delegation is headed by Spyros Chalvadzis, member of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Council of Greek Communist Youth.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES CHNOUPEK FOREIGN POLICY REPORT

LD252106 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The 13th joint meeting of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly continued in Prague today.

On the agenda was the debate on the report by the minister of foreign affairs dealing with fundamental questions of the foreign policy of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The meeting was attended by Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly; and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium--Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Antonin Kapek, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the party Central Committee Presidium--Miloslav Hruskovic and Milos Jakes; secretaries of the party Central Committee--Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; and Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, as well as deputy premiers and ministers of the federal government and representatives of the bodies of political parties and social organizations of the National Front. Guests today again included members of the Prague diplomatic corps.

Dalibor Hanes, Chamber of Nations deputy, in his address recalled the recent consultative meeting of leading representatives of Warsaw Treaty member-countries who, on behalf of hundreds of millions of citizens of their countries, again raised their voices for European security, for peace in the world, for cooperation and extending trust between states with different social systems. The Federal Assembly, too, is developing an ever more intensive foreign policy activity in carrying through peaceful coexistence, the further relaxation of tension and spreading the truth about real socialism. The activities of the Federal Assembly thus represent an important contribution to the realization of our foreign policy which proceeds from the profound peaceable feelings and aspirations of our people.

The last to speak in the debate, Dobromila Vavrova, deputy of the Chamber of the People, spoke about the experience gained in her constituency. She confirmed the response aroused among the citizens by the Berlin speech of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. Our people warmly appreciate the true and genuine nature of this great gesture for peace.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, in the concluding speech thanked deputies for the attention they had given to the issues of foreign policy relations. He emphasized that the whole of the 2-day session of the Federal Assembly expressed unequivocal support for the new peace initiative of the Soviet Union. At the same time he assured deputies that Czechoslovak foreign policy would continue in the future to strive consistently and energetically to strengthen peace, relaxation of tension and development of cooperation among nations. Our friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries forms a reliable basis for the realization of the great programs of a progressive and peaceful future. By a unanimous vote the deputies then endorsed a decision on the report of the minister of foreign affairs on fundamental questions of our foreign policy.

End of Session

LD252116 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The 13th joint meeting of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly ended in Prague today. Lubos Lidicky reports on the proceedings during its final day:

In the morning the debate on the report of Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, dealing with fundamental questions of the foreign policy of our state was concluded. The entire deliberations and every speech manifested agreement with the statement of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government which gives a high appraisal to the new peace initiative of the Soviet Union and expresses the vital interests of not only the citizens of our republic, but of all peace-loving mankind. Deputies also noted that the foreign policy of our government is being conducted in the spirit of the conclusions of the 15th congress of the communist party and is making an active contribution to carrying through the aims of the peaceable foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community. They also expressed full support for the documents adopted at the Prague consultative meeting of representatives of parliaments of Warsaw Treaty member-states.

The deputies today also discussed and endorsed the government draft law which amends and complements the law on agricultural tax. The amendment of the law aims above all at a more pronounced differentiation in the taxation of industrial agricultural organizations in such a way as to create, in conjunction with other economic instruments, more favorable conditions for attaining a better balance in revenues between areas and enterprises with different production conditions.

Changes in the agricultural tax will apply also to citizens who use land for recreational or gardening or other purposes if they own agricultural land with the overall area exceeding 800 square miles, excluding built-on land. Hitherto valid relief and exemption regulations concerning this tax remain unaltered. The Federal Assembly also discussed and endorsed two international documents--the treaty between the CSSR and the Kingdom of Sweden, and the treaty between the government of our republic and the Government of the Kingdom of Norway on the prevention of double taxation and stopping tax evasion in income and property taxes. Shortly before midday the joint meeting of both chambers of the Federal Assembly ended.

CTK SCORES BRIBERY INCREASE IN NATION

AU2415Z2 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 23 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "Against Bribery: Foreign and Unhealthy Elements in our Life"]

[Text] Prague, CTK--The favorable development of our society is being disrupted by the antisocial behavior of people who are pushing forward only their own petty bourgeois interests and their own prosperity. Such negative phenomena include bribery and corruption.

According to valid Czechoslovak laws, not only can those be punished who are taking bribes or even merely accepting promises of bribes, but also those offering bribes. The dangerous nature of bribery primarily lies in the fact, as was also stressed by the CSSR Federal Assembly's committees of constitutional law when they last discussed this problem, that the impression is created as though the giving of bribes were an inseparable part of economic relations.

It is necessary to fight this negative phenomenon far more effectively than heretofore, since it leads to a preferential treatment of local and group interests and introduces into economic life unhealthy elements that are foreign to socialism. The number of people sentenced for these felonies and offenses far from corresponds to the occurrence of this kind of criminality. The share of these felonies in the overall criminality in the last few years represented only about 0.1 percent; the figure for offenses is 0.03 percent. Problems concerning the uncovering of this punishable activity can be regarded as the main reason for the small number of people sentenced. The basic problem is the attitude still maintained by a part of the public and by some responsible workers toward bribery. It is therefore imperative to enhance the interest of the entire society in the uncovering of this gross violation of the basic principles of social coexistence and morale, to deepen the legal cognizance about the harmful nature of the felonies of bribery, and gradually to establish the atmosphere of moral condemnation of them by the entire society. Coordinated and purposeful efforts must make use of all means at the disposal of our society and thus become an inseparable part of the management activity on all levels.

RUDE PRAVO URGES WIDER APPLICATION OF 'TASK' WAGES

AU2311Z3 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Better Remuneration for Better Work"]

[Excerpts] Wage policy is a very sensitive sphere that can accomplish a great deal, but not everything--particularly if egalitarianism, which is at variance with all-social interests and harms the economy, violates its principles. The conclusions of the 12th CPCZ Central Committee session also pointed that out. In practical wage policy it is necessary to insure a proper remuneration of good work and a penalization of bad work.

The negative development of the ratio between wages and labor productivity this year indicates that unhealthy egalitarianism, with all its adverse consequences for effectiveness, is frequently becoming rampant in practice. Yet we know the ways of eliminating egalitarianism in wages, ways of appreciating better work. One of them is task wages which can become, if correctly applied, an effective incentive promoting better performance.

Once it was a widely spread and successfully used method but its share has been gradually declining and at some places they have forgotten it altogether. It must be admitted that not in all sectors--or rather at all places of work--are there suitable conditions and a suitable nature of work for the introduction of task wages. But that does not at all excuse the very low share of "piece-rate work"--as it is being called, above all, by builders--at present.

In many industrial sectors the role of task wages is being taken over by target remunerations. They, too, are a strong stimulus if they are correctly applied. In some enterprises the use of target remunerations, however, is going astray: They are not promised to increase the effectiveness of the production process but only to safeguard the fulfillment of certain deadlines. It can thus happen that the overall result for a certain period of time does not entitle a work collective to rewards but, on the other hand, the same collective obtains much larger sums in target bonuses. The target remunerations thus not only fail to favorably influence the fulfillment of planned tasks but, furthermore, aggrevate the ratio between the growth in labor productivity and the growth in wages. The unfavorable development of that ratio causes considerable problems, especially this year. Apparently, it will be necessary to complement the existing regulations with yet another rule--with making the allocation of target remunerations contingent on the fulfillment and overfulfillment of planned tasks.

SLOVAK SMALL BREEDERS UNION TO MEET 16-17 NOVEMBER

AU241945 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 23 Oct 79 p 1, 7 AU

["[HC]"--signed report: "Happiness, Beauty, Usefulness--Prior to the Third Congress of Slovak Small Breeders Union"]

[Summary] Bratislava--The third congress of Slovak Small Breeders Union will convene on 16 and 17 November 1979 in Bratislava. Since 1974, the union's membership has increased from 52,000 to 67,000 members. The union's membership breeds more than 2.5 million animals, poultry and birds and accounts for products totaling more kcs 0.25 billion, of which some are being exported. For instance, last year they exported 183,000 rabbits.

BRIEFS

NEW HUNGARIAN, BULGARIAN AMBASSADORS--Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today Bela Kovacs, the ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Zhivko Popov, the ambassador of the Bulgarian People's Republic, in connection with their assumption of their diplomatic posts in Czechoslovakia. [Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1840 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD]

PROTOCOL WITH FRANCE--Paris (CETEKA correspondent)--At the end of the 4th session of the Czechoslovak-French Mixed Commission a protocol was signed here Thursday, creating prerequisites for the development of exchange of goods and of economic cooperation. The protocol was signed by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak and French Secretary of State attached to Minister of Foreign Affairs Olivier Stirn. [Prague CTK in English 2021 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD]

AARON MISSION SAID MEETING RESISTANCE IN W. EUROPE

LD252133 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Knut Hensler Commentary]

[Text] David Aaron, deputy security adviser of the White House, has visited a number of West European capitals for consultations during the past few days. Knut Hensler reports on the objective of the trip by this high-ranking U.S. diplomat, the talks held as well as the first reactions in Oslo, Rome and Athens:

A few days ago when Mr Aaron, the special envoy from Washington, had just stepped on West European soil, SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG of Munich published an article with a headline which struck one as almost sensational: The United States Corrects its Deviating Attitude: Washington Seeks Talks With Moscow About Brezhnev Proposals. Not to mince words, such a step, in view of the negative reactions in the United States to the latest Soviet disarmament proposals, would have been a 180-degree turn. This would not only find worldwide agreement but also--and especially in many West European capitals--meet with a positive response. Admittedly, the paper from Bavaria's capital virtually misled the readership to conclude that the high-ranking diplomat from overseas had come especially to signal this willingness to negotiate with the European NATO partners, and to tell them that the United States would abandon its missile plans.

Aaron was pursuing totally different objectives. In fact, he was sent by Washington to announce in the Western European capitals that the U.S. Government, even after the Brezhnev proposals, is to continue with its plans for the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Western Europe. Since these plans did not meet with great enthusiasm in all parts of Western Europe, especially after the latest Soviet peace initiatives, Aaron was meant to do a certain amount of spadework. The main objective of his trip was to dispel and break down the reservations, as Washington termed it. It was this which was at the heart of the U.S. envoy's mission regarding armament matters. This presumably accounts for his impressive diligence, for within a short period he had called on London, the Haguc, Brussels, Bonn and Rome--in fact twice on the Italian capital within 4 days--in order to get the desired agreement.

Meanwhile it has emerged from press reports that the United States has not stopped at asking but is making use of other methods in order to achieve its end. Thus the paper INFORMATION from Oslo reported that Norway is increasingly subjected to American pressure. The country's government, it is said further, was firmly requested by the United States to exert its influence in order to obtain agreement for the new nuclear arms program from the smaller NATO countries as well. Despite this growing pressure, the Aaron mission has so far apparently not had the desired success. Norway and Denmark continue to reject the deployment of such arms on their territory. Brussels and the Hague are still hesitating about taking a decision, for in these countries too there is massive resistance to the plans. An official government statement from Athens last night said that Greece is not prepared to deploy the new missiles. Finally, it was said in Rome that the Italian Government has adopted a circumspect and reserved attitude toward the U.S. missile plans. So far only London and Bonn have given their agreement. This fact does not change anything on the current overall policy of wait-and-see and of rejection by the smaller NATO countries. Washington is at present noting these developments with concern, and observers are already referring to a controversy developing within the NATO pact.

It is certain that the increasingly reflective position adopted by a number of NATO countries following the latest proposals by Leonid Brezhnev will be the reason for Washington to increase many times over its pressure on Western Europe during the next few weeks.

NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE WITH FRG ON JUDICIAL AGREEMENT

LD260224 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1747 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Bonn [ADN correspondent]--The negotiations on the conclusion of a judicial aid agreement between the GDR and the FRG continued at a meeting in Bonn on Thursday. The delegations were headed by Dr Hans Ranke, state secretary in the GDR Ministry of Justice, and Dr Guenter Erkel, state secretary in the Federal Ministry of Justice of the FRG.

TALKS ON VETERINARY AGREEMENT WITH FRG CONTINUE

AU251530 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The negotiations between the GDR and the FRG on an agreement in the field of veterinary medicine were continued at the GDR Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuffs Industry in Berlin on Tuesday [23 October].

CONCLUSION OF GDR-NETHERLANDS COMMISSION MEETING REPORTED

LD251530 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1409 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The fifth meeting of the joint GDR-Netherlands Government Commission ended in Berlin today. The two sides laid down measures for an important expansion of trade relations and of scientific-technical cooperation. They agreed to regard increased mutual inclusion in investment projects as a main feature of cooperation. Talks on this subject have already taken place between GDR and Dutch foreign trade enterprises. The mixed commission signed a protocol and a joint working program for 1980 which provides especially for trade-promoting measures between the two countries.

HONECKER PRESENTS AWARD TO SOUTH AFRICAN COMMUNIST LEADER

DW252137 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 25 Oct 79 DW

[Excerpt[Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, today received Chairman of the South African Communist Party Yusuf Dadoo. Erich Honecker presented the Karl Marx Order to Yusuf Dadoo which had been awarded to him at the recommendation of Politburo of the SED Central Committee and the Presidium of the GDR Council of Ministers on 5 September 1979 on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

[Honecker--recorded] Your life is marked by loyalty to the cause of the working class, unshakable will in the face of racist persecution, terror and incarceration, and by untiring efforts for the rallying of all South African patriots in the struggle for national liberation. You acquired respect and appreciation far beyond the borders of Africa as a member of the South African Communist Party and its Central Committee, and since 1972 as the party's chairman, as vice president of the Revolutionary Council of the African National Congress and as leading functionary of a large number of other resistance organizations.

I take the presentation of the Karl Marx Order to you, dear Comrade Dadoo, as an occasion to reiterate once again that the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the government and the people of the German Democratic Republic also in the future will stand firmly by the side of the suppressed South African people in its hard struggle. [applause] [end recording]

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES TANZANIAN MILITARY DELEGATION

LD250924 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1719 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Col Gen Heinz Kessler, GDR deputy defense minister, head of the Main Political Administration of the National People's Army, received on Wednesday in Berlin a Tanzanian military delegation.

Kessler emphasized at the meeting in the Ministry of Defense that this visit would contribute towards further strengthening the links of friendship and cooperation forged in the anti-imperialist struggle. He briefed the guests on the achievements of the GDR Army alongside the armed forces of the USSR and the other fraternal armies in the reliable protection of socialism and peace. Colonel Bakari conveyed greetings from minister of defense, Rashidi Kawawa, and of all members of his country's armed forces.

Visits to Berlin Border

LD251516 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Tanzanian military delegation, led by Deputy Defense Minister Col Seif Bakari, today visited the GDR's state border with West Berlin at the Brandenburg Gate. The GDR capital's deputy city commandant, Colonel [name indistinct] briefed the guests on the reliable protection and responsible work of the border troops.

HONECKER, STOPH GREET ZAMBIAN COUNTERPARTS

AU251455 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Report on GDR leaders' congratulation to Zambian counterparts on 15th anniversary of Zambian independence]

[Text] Berlin (ND)--On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of Zambia's winning its national independence, Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, sent cordial congratulations to Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, chairman of the United National Independence Party and president of the Republic of Kaunda, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the people of the GDR. The telegram says among other things:

"Under the leadership of the United National Independence Party the Zambian people are progressing successfully in strengthening their country's national independence. Our meeting in February this year in your country's capital, which was marked by mutual trust and understanding, gave a new impetus to the friendly cooperation between our parties, states and peoples from peace and social progress and against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism."

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, sent congratulations to Daniel M. Lisulo, prime minister of the Republic of Zambia on behalf of the GDR Council of Ministers.

MUECKENBERGER ADDRESSES GERMAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MEETING

LD251920 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1447 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Central Executive of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship (GDSF) met for its fourth conference in Berlin today. In his speech Erich Mueckenberger, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDSF president, paid tribute to the Berlin proposals of the USSR to safeguard peace, to end the arms race, and to continue the policy of detente and disarmament. "This is a further manifestation of the persistent struggle for peace waged by the fraternal Soviet people and the entire community of socialist states." The society's secretary general, Kurt Thieme, pointed out that since its foundation in 1947 when it had 2,200 members the GDSF has developed into a political mass organization counting over 5.5 million members within its ranks. At present 30,700 collectives were competing for the title of honor "Collective of the GDSF."

FESTIVAL OF SOVIET FILMS ATTENDED BY INGE LANGE

LD252236 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1717 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--The eighth festival of Soviet cinema and TV films opened with the first showing in the GDR of the film "Some Interviews on Personal Questions" in Berlin Thursday. The festive opening at the Kosmos cinema was attended by Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Minister of Culture Hans Joachim Hoffmann, and Soviet Ambassador to the GDR Petr Abrasimov. A warm welcome was given to a delegation of Soviet film workers led by Boris Pavlyonok, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Cinematography of the USSR Council of Ministers.

COURT SENTENCES MEMBER OF 'DAWID GANG'

AU241400 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The Frankfurt (Oder) Bezirk Court on 22 October 1979 sentenced Werner Stuwe, agent of the criminal Dawid Gang, from Berlin (West) to 11 years imprisonment for crimes involving abuse of the transit agreement under Section 105 of the Criminal Code.

Stuwe, who has already been sentenced several times, repeatedly and very actively participated in the subversive actions of organized gangs on the GDR's transit routes. To prepare his crimes he made reconnaissance trips on the transit routes, during which he used secret service means and methods. Stuwe was hired and instructed by Lutz Kickhaefer, the West Berlin agency chief of the criminal Dawid Gang, alias "Hans," for the premeditated abuse of the transit agreement. The "Mercedes 116" with licence plates B-AS 5744 used for the crime was seized.

BRIEFS

GDR TRADE DAYS IN HUNGARY--Under the heading, "The GDR, a Strong Trade Partner," days publicizing trade with the GDR opened in Budapest on 22 October. They are scheduled to last until 26 October. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Oct 79 p 2 AU]

NETHERLANDS TRADE EXHIBITION--"Technical Days of the Netherlands in the GDR" were opened on 22 October in the Berlin International Trade Center by the president of the Chamber For External Trade, Rudolf Murgott, and by Dr Jan D. Visser, chairman of the "Stichting Nederland-GDR" institute. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Oct 79 p 2 AU]

NEMETH, KIRILENKO ADDRESS FRIENDSHIP RALLY 18 OCTOBER

LD191030 Budapest MTI in English 0608 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 18 (MTI)--As already reported, a friendship rally was held on Thursday in the Ikarus factory's culture center. Speeches were delivered at the rally by Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and by Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Soviet Communist Party's CC Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

In the introductory part of his speech, Karoly Nemeth delivered the greetings and best wishes of the HSWP Central Committee, and personally of Janos Kadar to the participants of the meeting, then stressed, among others, the following:

"The Hungarian-Soviet friendship, which is historically based, draws its strength from the joint efforts of our peoples and parties, our same interests, same ideals, from Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. This friendship began with the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and got rooted through our joint struggles, it strengthened in our parties and in the hearts of our peoples. "During our talks we could rightfully state again that the Hungarian-Soviet cooperation is developing vigorously, the relations between our parties and our peoples are excellent and cloudless, the mutually advantageous economic, scientific-technical and cultural connections between our countries are increasing and our cooperation in every field is rising to higher decrees.

"In the consolidation of our friendship, in the development of our cooperation the leaders of our parties, especially Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Janos Kadar are showing example and playing outstanding role. A new impetus was given to the development of our relations by the visit this year to Hungary of the Soviet party and government delegation, led by Leonid Brezhnev, who is highly respected in Hungary. The results of the talks demonstrated to the world the indissoluble friendship and unity of the two peoples and served well the interests of progress and peace."

In the following part of his speech, Karoly Nemeth spoke of the international conditions for socialist construction in Hungary. He mentioned in the first place that Hungary is progressing and struggling in close alliance with the Soviet Union, the other countries of the Warsaw Treaty, the socialist community.

"In the fact there has been peace in our continent for more than 3 decades, the Soviet Union, which is the world's first and largest socialist state, has made an imperishable contribution. Those rational proposals, which were made recently by Leonid Brezhnev in his speech at the 30th anniversary celebrations of the founding of the GDR, are aimed at stopping armaments race. Like every peace-lover in the world, our party, our people and our government also received happily the newest Soviet initiatives for peace and are rendering full support to these. "At the same time we know that the Soviet suggestions--as the other proposals made by the Warsaw Treaty countries--are not to the liking of the aggressive imperialist circles, of those monopolies who are interested in armaments, the NATO circles, which with the concocted slogan of 'Soviet danger'" and [word indistinct] to the Soviet military supremacy want to force the world onto the dangerous road of armament race.

They are the ones who try everything to block the congressional ratification of SALT II, and who want to force the stationing (?of medium)-range missiles in the European NATO countries. In these efforts they have found suitable allies in the Chinese leaders, whose great power and anti-Soviet policy is aimed against peace, and thus against us too.

"Hungary, as up to now, will continue to work for the strengthening of peace and for the further progress of detente," Karoly Nemth said in conclusion.

Andrey Kirilenko conveyed the most cordial greetings of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU CC and president of the Presidium of the USSR's Supreme Soviet, to every participant of the meeting and to every Hungarian worker.

"We share your pride that in the course of the foregoing years Ikarus has turned into one of the biggest bus producers of Europe," underlined Andrey Kirilenko. "It is a gratifying feeling for us that to a considerable extent this success of the Hungarian company is linked with the close cooperation between Hungarian and Soviet specialists.

"A highly significant document of our peoples' constantly enriching internationalist relations is the joint declaration on the further development of fraternal and multifarious cooperation between the CPSU and the HSWP and between the Soviet Union and Hungary signed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Janos Kadar at the time of the Hungarian visit of the Soviet party and government delegation. Only a short time has elapsed since the signing of the declaration, but it is already obvious that our countries' ties have become closer and more fruitful.

"It is our firm conviction that the multifarious cooperation between the Soviet Union and Hungary will rise to still higher level for the good of our countries and peoples," said Andrey Kirilenko.

He went on to mention that Soviet people are engaged in the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the 25th Congress of the CPSU as well as in the realization of the 10th Five-Year Plan. "In this period we have accomplished a lot and significant changes have taken place in our country," he said.

"Our parties and countries approach every major international question as friends subscribing to the same ideology.

"The whole world could hear now the latest, extremely important initiatives put forward by CPSU CC General Secretary Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the Republic Palace in Berlin. These initiatives furnish the example of goodwill, and show the sincere desire for a considerable reduction in military confrontation in Europe as well as the realistic possibility for this cut."

Continuing his speech at the Ikarus factory's cultural centre, Andrey Kirilenko stressed:

"The major foreign political steps taken in the recent period have repeatedly affirmed the consistency of the Soviet Union's peace policy. The struggle against arms race and for disarmament forms the right path towards averting the danger of world war. An important milestone on this path was the Vienna meeting of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and President James Carter.

"The implementation of the accords signed at the meeting and the ratification of SALT II could mark a significant advancement in curbing nuclear armament and it would give a fresh fillip to other negotiations progressing on the possibilities of limiting arms and attaining disarmament.

"The Soviet stance is obvious: It has taken stand for SALT II and for its ratification in the form it was signed in Vienna. After the enforcement of this treaty the Soviet Union is ready to discuss the possibility of limiting not only inter-continental weapons but other arms too, naturally with the strict observance of equal security for every side.

"The countries of the socialist community and every peace-loving person in the world are particularly concerned over the Beijing leadership's foreign policy aligning ever more closely with the reactionary circles of imperialist countries. This foreign policy poses a serious danger to peace. Setting out from its principled stand, the Soviet Union has always voiced its readiness to live in peace and friendship with the Chinese people and to maintain normal inter-state relations with the People's Republic of China, but naturally not at the cost of third countries (?interests). The Soviet Union is willing to conduct constructive talks with China and it was with this intent on that it set to the discussions started recently in Moscow," emphasized Andrey Kirilenko.

"Peace and social progress are inseparable from each other and this forms the basis of our jointly pursued international policy. We will continue to contribute to the realization of the policy as well as to the deepening of the fraternal countries' cooperation," concluded Andrey Kirilenko.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S TALKS WITH NETHERLANDS COUNTERPART BEGIN

LD251426 Budapest in English to Europe 1200 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Dutch foreign minister, Christoph van der Klaauw, has begun an (?official?) visit to Budapest. Van der Klaauw is conducting talks with his Hungarian counterpart, Frigyes Puja.

BRIEFS

SIMON-LED DELEGATION IN ROMANIA--A delegation led by Minister of Heavy Industry Pal Simon has gone to Romania to attend the 55th session of the CEMA Permanent Committee for the Chemical Industry. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Oct 79 p 8 AU]

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH AUSTRIA--A 2-year scientific and technical cooperation program has been signed between Hungary and Austria. The protocol was approved at today's meeting of the two countries' mixed commission in Vienna. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD]

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CYPRUS--A new trade agreement was signed in Budapest today between our country and Cyprus. The agreement was signed by Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, and Andreas Papayeoryiou, minister of commerce and industry. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD]

JABLONSKI STOPS OVER IN YUCATAN EN ROUTE TO MEXICO CITY

LD252258 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] On his way to the Mexican capital where he starts his official visit tomorrow, Henryk Jablonski, the chairman of the Council of State, accompanied by his wife and suite stopped over today at Merida, the capital of the Mexican state of Yucatan. Cordially greeted on the Mexican soil by the representative of the Mexican president, Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda, the chairman of the Council of State familiarized himself with the problems of socioeconomic development of this region and visited some relics of the pre-Colombian culture of the Maya situated near Merida.

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN MINISTER WOJTASZEK VISIT TO JORDAN

Opening of Talks

LD251820 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] On the first day of his visit to Jordan, Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek began talks with his host, Minister of State Hasan Ibrahim. The visit of the Polish foreign minister to Jordan is the first in the history of relations between the two states.

Report on Activities

LD260638 Warsaw PAP in English 2240 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Amman, 25 Oct, PAP--On Thursday, the second and final day of his visit in Amman, Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Emil Wojtaszek was received by King of Jordan Husayn. During a talk in cordial and sincere atmosphere both sides exchanged opinions on the further development of Polish-Jordan relations and on some international issues.

Minister Wojtaszek was also received by Crown Prince Hassan and visited Senate President Bahjat at-Talhuni. On the same day Minister Wojtaszek ended his talks with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Reconstruction and Development, Hasan Ibrahim.

Polish-Jordan relations, especially economic cooperation, were the centre of all talks and meetings. Both sides agreed that there exist wide possibilities in this field and put forth means to further their exploitation. Important international issues, like consolidating peace, detente and security, disarmament, East-West relations, ways of extinguishing the existing hotbeds of the world were also discussed. Special attention was paid to the Middle East problem.

The Jordan side spoke highly of Poland's role in the international arena, Poland's activity for consolidating peace and security, and underscored the significance and consistency of the Polish standpoint concerning a just and lasting solution of the Middle East conflict.

During his speech at a dinner given on Wednesday in honour of Minister Wojtaszek, Minister Hasan Ibrahim stressed that the visit of the Polish guest is an important step on the path to deepen friendly relations between both sides and nations.

He said that Jordan wants further contacts for the development of mutually advantageous relations.

Minister Hasan Ibrahim went on to say that Jordan values highly Poland's support for a just solution of the basic Arab problem--the Palestinian issue--and for returning peace to the Middle East.

Thanking for the invitation and words of friendship addressed by the host to Poland and the Polish nation, Minister Wojtaszek said that Poland has a very friendly attitude towards the Jordan nation. He said that Poland respects the energy of the Jordan nation, which, despite the threat of war, uses all its resources and devotion to strengthen and develop their homeland.

Minister Wojtaszek went on to say that he was satisfied with the to-date development of cooperation between both states and nations. There exist wide possibilities for expanding this cooperation. Minister Emil Wojtaszek expressed the conviction that the present talks have done much to enhance both countries' acquaintance with their capabilities and interests. He expressed Poland's solidarity with the standpoint of the Arab states--including Jordan--who realize that separatist negotiations and agreements are directed against Arab interests, especially against the Palestinian nation.

Poland is for a complex, [as received] peaceful and just solution of the Middle East conflict--a solution which can be only achieved through the participation of all sides interested, the return of occupied territories and giving back rights to the Arab Palestinian nation as well as guaranteeing sovereignty and independence for all states in the region.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

LD260624 Warsaw PAP in English 2200 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Oct, PAP--Member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Minister of Internal Affairs Stanislaw Kowalczyk wound up his visit in Yugoslavia paid at the invitation of the federal secretary of internal affairs of Yugoslavia.

During his stay Minister Kowalczyk was received by the Chairman of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY Veselin Djuranovic in the presence of a member of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary of Internal Affairs Franjo Herluevic, the Executive Secretary of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Ferhad Kotoric and Polish ambassador to that country Wiktor Kinecki.

PAPER COMMENTS ON HUA'S VISIT TO EUROPE

LD250654 Warsaw PAP in English 0520 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Press review on Hua Guofeng's visit to Europe]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Oct, PAP--Commenting on Hua Guofeng's visit to Europe ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes that it is the "journey of an apostle of war". Doubtless the French and West German governments expected Huo Guofeng's visit to speed up the development of economic relations with China.

The Chinese guest dispelled these hopes during his visit in France.

The tone of his political speeches was so provocative, so packed with cold-war ideas, that the French were truly embarrassed. France, who wants detente and friendly cooperation with the socialist states, could not support the Chinese guest's ideas: suggesting that World War Three is unavoidable and calling on the Western European states to prepare for war.

China's aaventurist, cold-war standpoint proved unacceptable for the French Government. Neither were Beijing's hopes of NATO's enthusiasm over Chairman Hua's hysterical, aggressive and anti-Soviet ideas fulfilled. Before Chairman Hua's arrival in Bonn, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government made it clear that it does not intend to sign under the Chinese suggestion of an alliance between China and Western Europe against the Soviet Union.

On the other hand, Chairman Hua is sure to find a common language with the ultra-right wing in Bonn, with German chauvinists, revisionists and militarists, winds up ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

POLISH DISSIDENTS PROMISE SUPPORT FOR CSSR 'FELLOW SUFFERERS'

AU251248 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 25 Oct 79 pp 1-2 AU

[Report on "Worldwide Criticism" of sentencing of six Charter 77 signatories by a Prague Court on 22 October]

[Excerpt] It seems that the sentences will lead to an intensification of contacts between Charter 77 and the Polish Committee for Social Self-Defense (KOR). Two KOR members declared in a telephone talk with DIE PRESSE that the Warsaw movement would make its experience in dealing with police available to "fellow-sufferers" in the CSSR.

About 300 persons demonstrated against the trial in Vienna last night [24 October], chanting "socialism--yes, Stalinism--no." The demonstrators included representatives of the socialist East Europe committee.

GIEREK ATTENDS OPENING OF 25 OCTOBER SEJM SESSION

LD260058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Today's session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic began at 1100. Edward Gierek took his place on the Council of State benches. Members of the cabinet, including Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, occupied the government benches. The deliberations were opened by the speaker of the Sejm, Stanislaw Gucwa. The Sejm honored the memory of two deceased deputies, Czeslaw Weresa and Wieslaw Bakowski, with a moment of silence.

In the first part of the agenda, the post of deputy for electoral district No 23 in (Gliwice) was filled. The post was filled by Alojzy (Fabry), who took the deputy's oath. The agenda for today's session includes a government report on the energy situation and the program of action for that sector; a report by the Commission for Mining, Power and Chemistry on the decree of 4 October changing the law on the Office of the Minister of Power Industry and Atomic Energy and the Office of the Minister of Heavy and Agricultural Machines Industry; the first reading of a deputies' bill changing the law [words indistinct] administrative procedure; assent to the resolution of the Council of State on a change in the composition of the Council of Ministers; and a change in the composition of Sejm (?commissions).

PZPR POLITBURO REVIEWS IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIOECONOMIC TASKS

LD251104 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] During today's session the PZPR Central Committee Politburo reviewed the implementation of socioeconomic tasks in the past three quarters and indicated the direction of action needed to secure the best possible base for starting the implementation of next year's tasks.

Results achieved in the last three quarters indicate that losses and delays suffered in the first quarter are being made up systematically. This is the result of efforts made by staffs who undertook production pledges to honor the 35th anniversary of People's Poland and the Eighth PZPR Congress.

While reviewing the performance of the power industry the Politburo stressed the need to insure the deliveries of machines, installations and spare parts by interested departments, in order to complete planned investments in this field as well as to complete maintenance work on time. Particular attention was paid to the need for improving the efficiency of power capacities already installed and for obtaining the planned quantity of electric power. Instructions were issued for making additional efforts in insuring efficient performance by the power industry during the autumn-winter peak and in introducing improved systems of distributing power.

In its review of the market situation the Politburo stressed the need for speeding up the production of marketable goods by better utilization of raw and other materials and improvement in labor discipline and organization. It is extremely important, in order to deal with existing difficulties, that the range of goods be adapted to current demand and that effort be made to improve the quality of goods. Decisions adopted in this regard by the Politburo must be put into practice consistently.

In our foreign trade constant attention must be paid to increasing our exports and adopting measures aimed at meeting this year's targets. Any improvement in the effectiveness of our foreign trade requires that the range of goods offered for export be improved, that contracts be met on time, and that standards of quality be observed.

The most urgent task in farming is the completion of the harvest of root crops and fodder crops, and good management of the harvest. This is of basic importance for meat production. Every effort must be made, when considering next year's results, to complete the autumn field work as soon as possible.

The Politburo instructed the government to take measures which are needed to prepare the economy for winter and for a smooth transition to the implementation of next year's targets.

Using the review of results achieved in the last three quarters as a basis, the Politburo considered the situation in the transport industry. Steps taken by the government have made it possible for the transport industry to achieve planned tasks in the third quarter. Employment has increased and supplies of spare parts have improved. This has made it possible to speed up and improve the quality of rolling stock servicing. The freight backlog of the first 6 months of this year, however, continues to cause stresses in meeting needs for transport in individual branches of the economy and enterprises. Any improvement in the performance of transport will require greater discipline on the part of customers and especially railway customers: What is important here is on-schedule loading and unloading of trucks and a reduction of damage to the trucks.

The Politburo also acquainted itself with the state of preparations of the transport industry for winter, which this year are more far-reaching than in previous years. The Politburo called for a concentration of effort and resources on the transport of coal, farm produce, marketable goods and goods of foreign trade. The Politburo stressed that in the difficult autumn-winter period efficient passenger transport must be assured, especially for travel to workplaces and schools. The Politburo adopted the final version of Central Committee guidelines for the eighth party congress, which takes into account amendments moved at the 16th plenum. The Politburo has decided to declare 2 additional work-free days this year; this will bring the number of additional work-free days this year to 16.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF POLITICAL PARTIES MEETS IN WARSAW

LD251109 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A session of the Political Parties' Consultative Committee has been held in Warsaw. It was attended, on behalf of the PZPR by Edward Gierek, Piotr Jaroszewicz, Edward Babiuch, Jerzy Lukaszewicz and Zdzislaw Zandarowski; on behalf of the ZSL Supreme Committee by Stanislaw Gucwa, Jozef Ozga-Michalski, Zdzislaw Tomal, and Bronislaw Owsianik; and on behalf of the SD Central Committee by Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, Piotr Stefanski, Krystyna Marszalek and Edward Zglobicki.

During the meeting preparations were discussed for a wide-ranging, all-party and all-national discussion of the Central Committee guidelines for the eighth party congress. ZSL Supreme Committee and SD Central Committee representatives declared their party members' readiness to join fully in the discussion. A joint effort by the PZPR and other political parties was approved in order to popularize the contents of the Central Committee guidelines and to discuss the guidelines.

TRYBUNA LUDU DISCUSSES SOCIAL FUNCTIONS OF PRESS CRITICISM

AU251345 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Oct 79 pp 3, 4 AU

[Irena Dryll article: "Following the PZPR Central Committee Politburo Resolution--Social Functions of Press Information and Criticism; passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Excerpts] MASS MEDIA CARRY OUT IMPORTANT SOCIAL FUNCTIONS IN THE LIFE OF THE COUNTRY. AN ELOQUENT CONFIRMATION OF THAT IS THE POLITBURO RESOLUTION OF 22 FEBRUARY 1977 ON IMPROVING INFORMATION-PUBLICATION ACTIVITIES AND ON STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF CRITICISM IN THE PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION. THE RESOLUTION ASSIGNED AN IMPORTANT PLACE TO MASS MEDIA IN IMPLEMENTING THE STRATEGY OF THE COUNTRY'S SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND VIEWS THEM AS AN ACTIVE PARTNER AND PARTICIPANT IN THE PARTY'S AND THE STATE'S DAILY WORK.

LET US BEAR IN MIND THAT THE COMPLICATED AND DIFFICULT PROCESS OF PRESS CRITICISM, WHICH IS "AN INDISPENSABLE ELEMENT OF THE COUNTRY'S FAVORABLE DEVELOPMENT" AND OF SOCIETY'S MOBILIZATION AS WELL AS AN IRREPLACEABLE MAINSPRING OF SOCIAL PROGRESS, ENTAILS SPECIFIC TASKS TO BE IMPLEMENTED BY MASS MEDIA AND OTHER AGENCIES. THE POLITBURO RESOLUTION IS BINDING FOR ALL PARTY MEMBERS, REGARDLESS OF THEIR FUNCTIONS AND POSTS, ON PARTY BODIES, STATE AND ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION, AND FOR EVERY INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION AND UNIT WHICH MUST BEAR RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE INFORMATION SUPPLIED TO SOCIETY AND FOR THE RANGE AND STANDARDS OF PRESS CRITICISM.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RESOLUTION NUMBER 19 OF FEBRUARY 1978 ON FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS IN THE FLOW OF INFORMATION FOR MASS MEDIA POSES BINDING NEW TASKS ON STATE AND ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION. IT IS INTEGRALLY RELATED TO THE POLITBURO RESOLUTION. The Council of Ministers resolution states that the supreme, central and local bodies of state administration and managers of state industrial associations, enterprises and other units have the duty to inform representatives of mass media about the problems that interest society, that can be publicized and that concern the area of activity of those bodies and units. It also states that: "All attempts to hinder and thwart press criticism are inadmissible," adding that severe administrative sanctions would be applied against the persons making such attempts.

MANY PEOPLE AND INSTITUTIONS FULLY APPRECIATE THE COMPLICATED PROBLEM OF PROVIDING INFORMATION FOR THE PUBLIC AND OF THE RANGE OF CRITICISM. TOGETHER WITH THE ENTIRE JOURNALIST COMMUNITY AND THE PROPAGANDA FRONT THEY TRY TO IMPROVE THE CIRCULATION OF INFORMATION AND TIGHTEN CONTACTS WITH THE PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION. THE EFFORTS HAVE PRODUCED TANGIBLE RESULTS IN THE FORM OF IMPROVED ACCESS TO INFORMATION, OF THE INCREASED ROLE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF PRESS CRITICISM AND OF INCREASED RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PRINTED WORD.

HOWEVER, CONTACTS WITH THE PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION ARE NOT EVERYWHERE CONSISTENT WITH THE POLITBURO RESOLUTION. THERE ARE PEOPLE AND INSTITUTIONS THAT DO NOT OBSERVE IT BECAUSE THEY REFUSE INFORMATION AND HINDER ACCESS TO IT. Attempts are made to direct journalists to press spokesmen as the only sources of information or to administrative superiors, to demand special permits and so on.

There are also cases in which sham information is provided, in which a few items of rosy information are supplied for "publication" and the other hard facts, which are rather black, are given "for your information." There are cases in which information is given openly on positive achievements and favorable solutions, in which everything is calculated to impress.

Some institutions tend to centralize access to the sources of information, to empower only higher and higher officials to have contacts with the press, to unjustifiably institutionalize and formalize the relations between those who give and those who receive information and to limit the right to give information to a special position, most often a leading one. All that is another obstacle, which is not at all easy to overcome.

Of course, there are problems which can be best explained by managers or authorized, competent officials. Managers are in the best position to give information when their plants or institutions are involved as a whole, when they have to provide a synthetic evaluation of the situation or to describe the lines of further development. Their viewpoints and knowledge are important, but there are other viewpoints as well. Journalists are interested in every citizen, in every rank-and-file employee in plants and institutions as sources of information. Aides and subordinates of managers and directors know less in some cases and more in others. They have a better, personal, knowledge of specific conditions and sectional tensions and are able to suggest valuable solutions.

ALSO REACTION TO PRESS CRITICISM IS NOT ALWAYS AND EVERYWHERE CORRECT AND CONSISTENT WITH THE POLITBURO RESOLUTION. IT HAPPENS THAT THOSE WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR A GIVEN PROBLEM, BRANCH OF PRODUCTION OR PLANT "TAKE OFFENSE" AT THE PUBLICATION OF A CRITICAL ARTICLE. THEY DO THAT IN KEEPING WITH THE PRINCIPLE: I AM THE INSTITUTE--AND REGARD EVERY CRITICAL REMARK AS ATTACK ON THEIR PERSON, ON THEIR POSITION, ACHIEVEMENTS AND CONCEPTS.

There are still frequent cases of sham response to criticism: Those who are criticized refuse to take a stand on the crux of the matter, while responding to secondary and isolated problems and to examples characterizing the phenomenon in question but not to the phenomenon itself.

Such practices are in fact inconsistent with the Politburo resolution and with the principles that should be observed in our public life.

Party bodies and organizations must more actively participate in the struggle with such negative features.

The issue is that all party bodies fully implement the conclusions stemming from the Politburo resolution because criticism, which is a crucial form of social control, fulfills a particularly important function: It encourages honest work and helps remove shortcomings.

AFTER ALL THE POINT IS THAT, USING THE WEAPON OF INFORMATION AND CRITICISM WITH INCREASING EFFECTIVENESS, WE STIMULATE SOCIAL INITIATIVE, TAP PRODUCTION RESERVES, PRESENT THE PARTY PROGRAM--OUR PROGRAM--IN ITS COMPLICATED NATURE AND MOBILIZE ALL OUR PEOPLE, ALL OUR CITIZENS, FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ITS DIFFICULT AND IMPORTANT TASKS. THAT IS THE BASIC AND NECESSARY CONDITION FOR OVERCOMING ALL DIFFICULTIES AND FOR THE SUCCESS OF ALL PLANS.

CONGRESS OF DISABLED COOPERATIVES UNION HELD IN WARSAW

LD251126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The ninth congress of delegates of the Disabled Cooperatives Union has been held in Warsaw. The congress assessed the work done by the union in the past 5-year period, outlined a program for the next few years, elected its top organs and made amendments to its statute.

The congress deliberations coincide with the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the union and have provided an opportunity of summing up the achievements of the Polish School of Rehabilitation. This school is based on the fundamental conviction that invalid problems can be solved by skillfully coordinating work, social rehabilitation and treatment. Let us add that since the last congress disabled cooperatives have increased the value of their production and services by more than 84 percent, [word indistinct] total increase [words indistinct] (?112) percent supplies to the home market and 99 percent supplies for export. Taking part in the congress where 411 delegates representing 270,000 cooperative members.

Vice Premier Janusz Szydlak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, attended the deliberations. He conveyed on behalf of the Politburo and the government cordial congratulations and expressed (?thanks) to the members and workers of the union. He stressed that both today and throughout its whole 30-year history they have been fulfilling socioeconomic tasks conscientiously and with commitment, and this promotes the development of our fatherland.

AGERPRES ANNOUNCES MINISTERIAL CHANGES BY DECREE

AU250935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 25 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/10/1979--By Presidential Decree, Traian Dudas is released from the office of minister of transport and telecommunications in order to be assigned other tasks.

Vasile Bulucea is appointed minister of transport and telecommunications.

Constantin Statescu is released from the Office of Minister of Justice, in order to be assigned other tasks.

Justin Grigoras is released from the Office of Chairman of the Supreme Court and is appointed minister of justice.

Ioan Salajan is appointed chairman of the Supreme Court.

Gheorghe Bobocea is released from the Office of Procurator General, in order to be assigned other tasks.

Nicolae Popovici is released from the Office of Deputy Minister of Justice and is appointed procurator general.

Petre Pretoeasa is appointed first deputy-chairman of the State Planning Committee, minister secretary of state.

Constantin Nita is released from the Office of Minister, secretary of state, chief of the International Economic Cooperation Department, in order to be assigned new tasks.

Alexandru Margaritescu is released from the Office of First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade and International Cooperation and is appointed minister secretary of state, chief of the International Economic Cooperation Department.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES KAUNDA ON ZAMBIA'S NATIONAL DAY

AU251503 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Oct 79 p 6 AU

[Greetings message from President Ceausescu of Romania to President Kaunda of Zambia on the 15th anniversary of Zambian independence--date of message not given]

[Text] To His Excellency Kenneth Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, Lusaka.

On the 15th anniversary of the proclamation of the state independence of the Republic of Zambia, I take particular pleasure in extending warm congratulations and heartfelt wishes for personal health and happiness to you as well as wishes for new successes to the friendly Zambian people along the road of economic development and social progress.

I recall with great pleasure my recent visit to your beautiful country and I express the conviction that, on the basis of agreements jointly concluded in Bucharest and Lusaka, the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between Romania and Zambia will increasingly develop, to the benefit of the Romanian and Zambian peoples and of the cause of peace, cooperation and understanding in the world as well as in the interest of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and apartheid and for the elimination of all kinds of domination and oppression in Africa and throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN COMMITTEE ON PALESTINIAN ISSUE

AU252110 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 25 Oct 79 AU

[Text] United Nations (AGERPRES) 25/10/1979--Addressing the Special Political Committee of the General Assembly which examines the report of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the Romanian representative set forth Romania's standpoint on the Palestinian issue, on the ways of establishing a comprehensive, just and durable peace in the Middle East. He highlighted that the activity of that committee proved useful and enjoyed Romania's consistent support. Pointing to his country's important constribution to aiding the Palestine refugees by granting them assistance on a bilateral basis and according to its possibilities, the speaker said that in the conception of the Romanian delegation, the Palestine refugees' issue had not only a humanitarian but also a deeply political character hence being far more complex. The Romanian delegate mentioned in this respect that a political solution to the Palestinian issue would logically lead to a humanitarian one.

Romania, he said, declares firmly and acts for such a solution to be given in the Middle East, which should enable the Palestinian people to attain its legitimate aspirations for having its own independent state, for concentrating, in peace, its efforts on a free, self-reliant development, on the road to progress and welfare. This issue--fundamental for the establishment of peace in the Middle East--can be solved only with the direct participation of the Palestinian people, of the PLO--its authentical, legitimate and acknowledged exponent--in negotiations.

Romania, the speaker stated, considers that is is more necessary now than ever to intensify efforts, within the U.N. included, for a comprehensive political solution to the Middle East problems, to act more firmly for finding the ways which should allow for all the countries and sides concerned to participate in the settlement of the problems in that region, for strengthening the collaboration and solidarity among the Arab countries.

The Romanian representative said that his country would continue making its contribution to the U.N. efforts towards a just solution of the Palestinian issue, as part of the concerns for a comprehensive solution of the Middle East situation.

BRIEFS

PROGRAM WITH NORWAY--A program of scientific, educational and cultural exchanges for 1980-82 was signed in Oslo between the Romanian and Norwegian governments. The program envisages measures to intensify cooperation in science and technology, in the training of cadres for science and education, and the organization of art exhibitions and artistic tours. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 20 Oct 79 AU]

COMMISSION SESSION WITH MONGOLIA--The proceedings of the fourth session of the Romanian-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation began in Bucharest on 20 October. The delegations are led by Comrade Janos Fazekas, deputy prime minister and chairman of the Romanian side in the commission, and M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Mongolian side in the commission. The commission is examining the implementation of the decisions of the previous session, and new measures for further developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation and collaboration, commercial exchanges, and cooperation in other areas of common interest. The proceedings are attended by Romanian Ambassador to Ulaanbataar Constantin Mindreanu, and Mongolian Ambassador to Bucharest T. Dugersuren. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Oct 79 AU]

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH GDR--The talks between Comrades Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, ended in Bucharest on 20 October. The sides examined the results attained in the bilateral coordination of the plans for 1981-85, and established measures designed to contribute to further developing and expanding economic cooperation and collaboration, and production specialization in various areas of common interest. The talks were attended by GDR Ambassador to Bucharest Siegfried Bock. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Oct 79 p 5 AU]

IRAQI PEACE DELEGATION--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/10/1979--A delegation of the National Peace and Solidarity Council of Iraq, led by (Jibra'il Jirjis), secretary of the council, paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the National Peace Committee over October 12-21. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 22 Oct 79 AU]

RCP AKTIVISTS IN YUGOSLAVIA--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/10/1979--A delegation of RCP activists led by Ion Istrate, secretary of the Vilcea County Committee of the RCP, visited the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia over October 16-22 for an exchange of experience at the invitation of the CC of the LCY. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 22 Oct 79 AU]

EGYPTIAN AGRICULTURAL DOCUMENT--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/10/1979--A document was signed on Monday between the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry of Romania and the Ministry of Land Reclamation of the Arab Republic of Egypt regarding the programme of developing the cooperation between the two ministries in plant and animal production, in harnessing operations as well as the technical collaboration in tree growing, zootechny and mechanization of agriculture. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1911 GMT 22 Oct 79 AU]

UNESCO SESSION--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/10/1979--On Tuesday, the proceedings of the seventh session of CEPES [European Center for Higher Education] Consultative Committee began at the UNESCO European Centre for Higher Education, headquartered in Bucharest. Professor Julio R. Villanueva, of the University of Salamanca (Spain), was elected chairman of the seventh session of CEPES Consultative Committee. For three days, experts in higher education from numerous European countries will approach aspects of the activity CEPES has carried on so far and will set the framework of the programme for the ensuing period. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 23 Oct 79 AU]

BALKAN JURIDICAL DAYS--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/10/1979--The Balkan Juridical Days were inaugurated in Bucharest on Wednesday. The seminar and practical work on comparative law was attended by representatives of the south-east European countries. Pan Zepos, president of the Hellenic academy, president of the Association of South-East European Studies, Emil Condurachi, secretary-general of the association, and Ioan Filip, member of the Executive Bureau of the Journalists' Union, made brief speeches during the opening meeting. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 24 Oct 79 AU]

PROTOCOL WITH SUDANESE JOURNALISTS--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/10/1979--A protocol on collaboration between the Journalists' Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Journalists' Union of the Democratic Republic of Sudan was signed in Bucharest on October 23. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 23 Oct 79 AU]

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON MOSCOW COVERAGE OF PONOMAREV SPEECH

LD251744 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Are fresh polemics about to begin between the CPSU and West European communist parties? Why did Moscow PRAVDA not publish the part of Boris Ponomarev's speech which dealt with Eurocommunism and why was that same part withdrawn by the Moscow TASS agency? Here is a commentary by Milika Sundic on this:

Italian, French and Spanish communists have reacted very sharply to the statement by Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who said at an ideological conference in Moscow that Eurocommunism is aimed against the international communist movement, and that because of this the CPSU Central Committee will, with all the means at its disposal, continue its activity directed at preventing deviations from Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

All three parties were unanimous in the assessment that Ponomarev's statement ran counter to the principles of independence, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual respect. MUNDO OBRERE, organ of the Spanish party, even demanded that the CPSU Central Committee clarify its attitude on Ponomarev's statement to confirm or deny it. This demand, as was later to be seen, was not in vain. PRAVDA, organ of the CPSU Central Committee did not publish the part of Ponomarev's speech which dealt with Eurocommunism and the official TASS agency did not transmit it in its subsequent transmissions. However, no one denies that Ponomarev said what he said, but it is obvious that the Soviet Union has adopted the view that it is not in the CPSU's interest at this moment to revive its polemic with the communist parties of Western Europe.

On the other hand it also seems that TASS too was too hasty in transmitting Ponomarev's speech without approval. There are also views, such as those expressed by L'UNITA, organ of the Italian Communist Party, that even in Moscow there is no monolithic unity in the appraisal of Eurocommunism. This seems to be guesswork, as Ponomarev is known not to have stated anything new, anything that had not already been known to be the CPSU's attitude on the internal and foreign policies of West European communist parties.

The halt in the polemics, after they had gone on for some time, did not mean a change in the CPSU's attitude toward Eurocommunism or a retreat by the West European communist parties from the policy which they had adopted. In their reactions to Ponomarev's speech all three parties stressed that they are not renouncing Eurocommunism as an independent way and that they would not do so under any pressure from any quarter.

However, regardless of the reasons which led PRAVDA not to publish it and the TASS agency to practically withdraw it, Ponomarev's statement confirms the well-known fact that in the communist and workers movement there is no genuine dialog, and that if such a dialog does take place it very quickly turns into undesirable polemics, name-calling and attempts at mutual disqualification. This only serves as proof that the principles of equality and noninterference in internal affairs are not equally accepted by all and that the concept still survives in a part of the communist and workers parties according to which Marxism-Leninism is only what individual parties do, that there is only one model and only one road to socialism and that this is the essence of proletarian internationalism.

Concepts of this kind are not only outdated, but also run directly counter to the principles adopted at the Berlin conference of the communist and workers parties of Europe, which many parties have regrettably forgotten.

It would not be good if the misunderstanding over Ponomarev's speech assumed undesirable proportions, and it would be even less so if the CPSU failed to find another way of cooperating with the West European communist parties--and not only with them: a way other than the imposition of its own experience and practice, because many parties, including the parties in the West, are active in completely different conditions. As an independent road to socialism, Eurocommunism is not aimed against the international communist movement and this has never been its aim. On the contrary, Eurocommunism advocates cooperation between communist and workers parties, but on a completely equal footing. Consequently, the polemics will disappear only when all the parties accept this principle.

SKOPJE DAILY DISCUSSES YUGOSLAV-ALBANIAN RELATIONS

AU251535 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 21 Oct 79 p 5 AU

[Dusko Malevski commentary: "Yugoslav-Albanian Relations: Building Good-Neighborly Relations"]

[Text] During his recently concluded visit to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, President Tito reiterated Yugoslavia's desire and determination to have good and developed relations with all its neighbors. The starting point in respect to these relations are the same principles: based on equality, independence, territorial integrity, noninterference, mutual respect and equitable cooperation. However, the necessary prerequisite for the realisation of this policy is that this policy be accepted and implemented by the other side.

In a period in which peaceful coexistence has become an imperative and detente a generally accepted trend, it is quite natural to accept countries such as they are, with different social systems, political regimes and international orientations. After all, coexistence is precisely a form which should bring different states into accord and direct them toward mutual cooperation in the interest of the highest goal--the preservation of peace. A diversity in forms, as well as differences in the view of the world and its problems, must not be an obstacle to developing cooperation, particularly when what is involved are neighboring countries.

Regrettably, our world is nowdays such that numerous disputes which have their origins in history and which in a certain way also influence the present have accumulated precisely between neighbors. The concealment or a negation of these disputes does not remove the problem, just as the admission and realization of these disputes need not and should not halt cooperation and undermine good-neighborly relations. Naturally, unless what is involved is that one of those principles is undermined which deals with the very essence of the existence of a state and people.

Yugoslavia has seven neighbors. Its relations with most of them are very good, nearly exemplary. Sometimes they lag with one of the neighbors, although no such gaps exist which could not be overcome. It is easy to perceive all the actual prerequisites for a broad cooperation with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania because the elements which should draw the two countries closer together are much more numerous than the ones which may divide them.

First of all, it is a fact that, despite the great differences in the international position of the two countries, both countries are distinctly independent and are pursuing their own policy.

The alliance and the struggle on the same side of the barricade when the destiny of the world was decided, certainly cannot disappear in a maelstrom of later disunity and polemics, just as the noticeable difference in internal life cannot be an obstacle to develop cooperation. This is so because it is an inalienable right of every people to independently choose the path of their domestic development and life.

Proceeding from these positions, our relations with neighboring Albania, particularly in the trade, educational and cultural fields, are rather successfully developing through mutual efforts in accordance with the interests of both countries. The recent visit to Tirana of Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade, and the signing of a protocol on commodity exchange in 1980 are undoubtedly a step forward in expanding economic relations in the interest of both countries. Exchange in the cultural field is noting a constant growth and is being implemented in new and higher forms, and this shows that between the two neighboring countries there exists a basis for a broad implementation of peaceful coexistence and for the realization of goodneighborly relations.

As President Tito stressed, our socialist republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, which border with Albania, as well as all our other republics play a great role in this trend. The large Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia, particularly in Kosovo, is a significant and active factor in our cooperation and in our overall relations with Albania. The Albanians in Yugoslavia are an active and positive factor in the development of the Yugoslav--Albanian relations. President Tito expressed his conviction that this policy of building good-neighborly relations represented "a long-term interest for a peoples of our two countries."

TITO TO VISIT ROMANIA IN EARLY NOVEMBER

LD251750 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, October 25 (TANJUG)--President of Yugoslavia and of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Tito will pay an official visit to Romania in early November.

The visit will take place at the invitation of Secretary General of the Romanian Communist Party and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu.

This was officially announced at a regular press conference at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs here today.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COUNCIL DISCUSSES NONALINED SUMMIT

LD250935 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1722 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Federal Council for International Relations today gave high praises to the contribution made by Yugoslavia and particularly by President Tito, to the overall success and results of the sixth conference of heads of state on governments of the nonalined countries in Havana.

At today's session, chaired by Milos Minic, the council reviewed the further development of the policy and movement of nonalinement in the light of the decisions of the sixth summit. The introductory speech at the session was delivered by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs and member of the Yugoslav delegation to the Havana conference.

He said that this conference was a powerful affirmation of the nonalined movement as a global, permanent and irreplaceable factor in international relations, which by its independent policy has a vital influence on the development of world relations. Noting in particular the activity of the Yugoslav delegation and its contribution both in the preparation for and at the conference itself, Josip Vrhovec stressed the great significance of the sixth summit resolution recognizing and expressing gratitude to President Tito. He said this deed on the part of the participants of the sixth summit is an affirmation of consistent and genuine nonalinement founded on authentic principles and goals.

Kazimir Vidas, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, spoke about the economic documents of the sixth summit, assessing them as a new major step in strengthening the unity of action and the solidarity of the nonalined countries in the struggle for a new international economic order. Vidas stressed that the documents adopted at the summit contain concrete suggestions for action. He emphasized that they are a powerful force for mobilizing and making cohesive the nonalined countries' activity on the level of altering the existing unequal economic relations in the world. He therefore concluded that these documents and the initiatives deriving from them are an affirmation of the authentic principles and goals of nonalined policy.

In the broad debate conducted at the session, in which representatives of all our republics and provinces also took part, the far-reaching character of the decisions of the sixth summit was noted, both for the movement as a whole and also for the strengthening of its established role as a global and independent nonbloc factor in international relations. Despite the difficulties and problems which were in evidence at the conference as a result of increased bloc presssures on various bases, and which are continuing after the summit through a specific interpretation of the results of the sixth summit, the nonalined countries succeeded in elaborating in open democratic dialog a political platform for activity directed toward settlement of all the major international problems. In this way, the council stated, prerequisites were created for the movement's further action aimed at progressive alteration of international political and economic relations. The nonalined conference also confirmed the universal character of the policy and movement of nonalinement outside regional borders.

It was stated at the session that the political unity of the nonalined countries can be founded only on the basis of consistent adherence to and application of the authentic principles of nonalinement and of respect for democratic methods of work and decision-making. In this sense the nonalined countries, relying on the decisions of the sixth summit, coordinated in the course of the General Assembly session their positions on a series of priority issues for further joint action.

Concerning the economic decisions of the conference, the International Relations Council placed particular stress on the priority tasks of the nonalined in this sphere--from strengthening mutual cooperation, solidarity and collective reliance on their own forces, to establishing joint strategy in the global negotiations between the underdeveloped and the developed countries--and also on questions of vital interest for the development of the economy of the nonalined and developing countries, such as energy, food and so forth.

The decisions of the sixth summit, of course, imposes the need for further, more all-round commitment on the part of our country in strengthening the broadest possible cooperation with the nonalined and other developing countries, bearing in mind Yugoslavia's role in the nonalined movement--in particular its place as a coordinator in many spheres of economic, technical and other forms of cooperation.

In this connection the council session stressed the need to elaborate concrete programs for cooperation between our country and the nonalined and other developing countries. It was stated that the level of economic and other forms of cooperation is not compatible with the level of Yugoslavia's political relations with these countries. Within this framework, emphasis was laid on the necessity for concrete action by all factors of Yugoslavia's international activity, starting from associated labor right up to socio-political organizations and institutions of the federation, republics and provinces.

The need was pointed out at the session not only for detailed knowledge of but also for commitment of all our working people to the practical application of the sixth summit decisions in accordance with Yugoslavia's consistent nonalined policy.

Recognition was also given at the session to the Yugoslav information media--the press, radio-television and TANJUG--for objectively reporting information on the sixth summit to the domestic and foreign public.

The International Relations Council was also informed about preparation for the second conference of the pool of nonalined news agencies, which is to be held in Belgrade from 22-24 November. A positive assessment was given to the cooperation between the nonalined countries within the framework of the pool, as one of the concrete and organized forms of equal cooperation between these countries in the sphere of information and in creating new relations in the world information system.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS SPOKESMAN SCORES ARTICLE IN SRV ARMY PAPER

LD251817 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1350 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, October 25 (TANJUG)--A press spokesman of the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for foreign affairs today described an article recently published by the Vietnamese Army paper. QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, as "an attack on Yugoslavia's principled positions relating, in connection with the situation in Southeast Asia, to the question of military intervention and policy of fair accompli." The spokesman, Svetislav Vujovic, recalled that the positions involved are shared by the vast majority of non-aligned countries and other UN members.

The Vietnamese paper attacked Yugoslavia for allegedly trying to "use the name of the non-aligned in order to act against Kampuchea together with Beijing, Washington and the ASEAN countries."

ECONOMIC OFFICIAL MEETS WITH WORLD BANK, IMF CHIEFS

LD251448 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0912 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Washington, October 25 (TANJUG)--Chairman of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries and member of the Yugoslav delegation to the 34th regular session of the U.N. General Assembly, Bogdan Crnobrnja yesterday had talks here with World Bank President Robert McNamara and International Monetary Fund Managing Director Jacques de Laroisiere.

Discussed during the meeting were the forthcoming activities within the committee in which all U.N. general assembly members are represented. The committee is to prepare a draft agenda for the special U.N. General Assembly session set for next year.

Particular attention was devoted to the proposal submitted to the sixth non-aligned summit conference in Havana concerning global negotiations within the U.N. The executives of the two international financial institutions expressed readiness to cooperate in preparations for and, especially, the forthcoming "global" negotiations. [sentence as received]

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES POLISH MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

LD251906 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1740 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, October 25, (TANJUG)--Yogoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic received here today Polish minister of internal affairs and party Political Bureau member Stanislav Kowalczyk. Djuranovic and Kowalczyk noted the successful development and strengthening of friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Poland.

Cooperation between the internal affairs departments of the two countries was assessed as favourable.

LJUBICIC RECEIVES KOREAN ARMY DELEGATION BEFORE DEPARTURE

LD231038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0918 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In the Federal Secretariat of National Defense Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary of national defense today received Lt Gen O Kuk-yol, chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army [KPA], who led a KPA delegation on an official and friendly visit to our country and its armed forces.

The talks between General Jubicic and the guest from the friendly, socialist DPRK took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship. They referred to further relations and cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries.

The talks in the Federal Secretariat of National Defense were attended by Adm Branko Mamula, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, and by other officials of the Federal Secretariat of National Defense. Immediately after the talks with General Ljubicic, Lt Gen O Kuk-yol left Yugoslavia.

At Batajnica Airport the guest from the friendly and nonalined country was seen off by Adm Branko Mamula and his associates.

Chong Kwang-sun, DPRK ambassador to Yugoslavia, and military attache (Senior Col Choi Ung-to) also saw off the delegation. They also took part in the talks in the Federal Secretariat of National Defense.

MINIC HOLDS TALKS WITH NETHERLANDS CP LEADER

LD251920 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1756 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, October 25, (TANJUG)--Central Committee Presidency member of the Yugoslav League of Communists Milos Minic today had talks in Belgrade with Netherlands Communist Party Chairman Henk Hoekstra.

Minic spoke of Yugoslavia's international activities, particularly focusing on a number of questions regarding the detente, development, the new international economic order and disarmament, as well as Yugoslavia's relations with a number of countries and international economic groups. Minic informed his guests from the Netherlands on Yugoslav assessments of the results of the sixth nonaligned summit in Havana. He stressed their importance for the strengthening and development of the nonaligned movement on the basis of the original nonaligned principles and international relations as a whole.

Henk Hoekstra set forth the views of the Netherlands Communist Party on a number of major international questions and developments.

Netherlands Communist Party Chairman Henk Hoekstra also had talks with executive secretary of the Central Committee Presidency of the Yugoslav League of Communists Vlado Jandzic. They discussed current questions and prospects for further development of the workers' and other progressive movements in the world as well as information on international activities of the Yugoslav League of Communists and the Netherlands Communist Party.

TITO SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO ZAMBIA'S KAUNDA

AU251630 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 23 October (TANJUG)--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia:

"On the occasion of national day of the Republic of Zambia, it is with particular satisfaction that I send to you, dear friend, on behalf of the people of Yugoslavia and on my own behalf, sincere greetings and best wishes for a successful development and well-being of friendly Zambia and for your personal happiness. Also on this occasion, I want to express my deep conviction that the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between Yugoslavia and Zambia will continue to develop and strengthen in our mutual interest and that they will serve as a consistent implementation of the policy of nonalinement, peace and broad cooperation in the world."

ANGOLAN AGENCY INTERVIEWS OUTGOING YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR

LD251504 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1122 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Luanda, October 25 (ANGOP)--Nikola Sasic, ambassador of the Socialist Federated Republic of Yugoslavia and doyen of the diplomatic corps in the People's Republic of Angola, has left Luanda Wednesday night at the end of his mission. Nikola Sasic arrived in Angola in early November 1975, as the first ambassador to the newly independent P.R.A.

"I am very impressed by the achievements of the M.P.L.A.-Party of Labour in the reconstruction of the country and the edification of a new society and of socialism", the ambassador stated to the ANGOP agency. The Angolan party and people should exert the necessary efforts to strengthen Angolan international and foreign policies he said.

Speaking of constant aggressions against the P.R.A. by the South African racists and the imperialists, Mr. Sasic said the Angolan people should not feel alone as it had not been alone during its long struggle for liberation.

"For obvious reasons, the Yugoslav peoples have always taken the side of the Angolan people, since the struggle against imperialism is a task of all progressive, peace and progress loving countries", the ambassador said.

Yugoslavia will maintain its solidarity with the Angolan people regarding its independence, development and resistance against aggressions, the ambassador said, adding he considered this solidarity as an international duty. He recalled the long cooperation existing between the M.P.L.A. and the Yugoslav League of Communists based on the principles on independence, sovereignty and mutual respect.

The Yugoslav Government and people, he stressed, are ready to participate in the Angolan people's efforts towards the reconstruction of the country, the organization of its society, the development of its economy, and the creation and the best living conditions for its peoples. [sentence as received]

PRESIDENCY HOLDS SESSION UNDER KOLISEVSKI

LD251814 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The SFRY Presidency today held a session in Belgrade under the chairmanship of Vice President Lazar Kolisevski.

Kiro Hadzivasilev, vice president of the SFRY Assembly, acquainted the Presidency with the present preparations to change the SFRY Constitution in order to implement President Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility of the organs of the sociopolitical communities, and especially to apply it in the organs of the federation.

In keeping with the proposal, which has been already submitted to the SFRY Assembly, the session noted that the forthcoming changes in the SFRY Constitution should above all concern direct questions of organization and composition of the organs of sociopolitical communities, as well as the length of the mandate of the chairman, that is the one who chairs the meetings. The Presidency especially pointed out the need to conduct the proceedings and public debate on the constitutional changes in the most organized manner possible--in accordance with the constitutional procedure--and said that full cooperation should be established in this respect between the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, so that the changes can be carried out in the shortest possible time.

The session considered the preparations for the election of members of the Council of the Federation whose mandate expires at the end of this year.

The session was attended by the highest officials of the federation and the presidents of the presidencies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces.

LC SECRETARIES DISCUSS ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

AU241926 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Oct 79 AU

[Text] The involvement of the League of Communists and all other subjective factors in the implementation of the economic stabilization policy and preparations for the adoption of the new medium-term plan must be much greater and more resolute that it has been. This was said at a meeting of the executive secretaries of the presidiums of the central and provincial committees charged with problems of socioeconomic relations.

DOLANC ADDRESSES SLOVENE LC PRESIDIUM ON SOCIAL COUNCILS

AU251845 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Oct 79 p 6 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Summary] At its meeting yesterday, which was presided over by France Popit, the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia discussed "the tasks of communists in the activities of social councils." In his introductory report Roman Albreht, member of the Presidium, stressed that the further development of social councils as an original institution of the Yugoslav social system would depend on the elimination of "the shortcomings of certain social factors in the search for the appropriate solutions for the work of the councils." He noted that the councils have been mostly passed by in the formation of the economic policy and that, on the other hand, the work of the councils has often been ineffective and their meetings have been attended by too many people to insure efficiency. But the activity of all social factors within the councils should be strengthened, Albreht said.

"Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency, participated in the discussion" following Albreht's report. Sergej Kraigher pointed out that the social councils are not administrative organs but rather bodies which should essentially identify social problems and solve them through actions.

"Stane Dolanc said among other things that the work of the social councils should be considered as a component part of the functiong of the delegate assembly system, naturally, a component part with the specific tasks in the federation, the republic, the city, the commune and the organization of associated labor. The federal councils are primarily an eminent place for inter-republican and provincial accords.

"A correct relationship between the social councils and the League of Communists has been often lacking. The League of Communists must not prejudice various questions which are being resolved within the councils. It should intervene only in the event of conflicts in the sphere of basic directions of the social policy and system. It is in this manner alone that the new role of the League of Communists must be understood. Unfortunately, at present the League of Communists is expected to play a major part in making decisions, whereas this task should be transferred to delegates and delegations of the Socialst Alliance, the trade unions and other subjective forces in social councils."

"The councils must also implement the principle of public work both in their work and their programs, Dolanc emphasized."

KOSOVO PARTY-GOVERNMENT SESSION PRAISES TITO VISIT

LD250956 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1308 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Pristina--President Tito's recent visit and the talks he held here represent a major political event. His words and messages express support, but also signify an obligation of the Kosovo League of Communists, all sociopolitical organizations, leaderships, organs and the working people of Kosovo to work consistently and yet more effectively toward the more rapid socioeconomic development of the province, the development of socialist self-management relations, the enrichment of national equality, the strengthening of brotherhood and unity and trust between all nations and nationalities; and to struggle effectively against all forms of antisocialist and antiself-management tendencies and nationalist and hostile activity.

This was stated at today's joint session of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Presidium of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee, at which an assessment was made of the political significance of President Tito's recent visit to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and concrete tasks were established for the implementation of the words and messages expressed by Comrade Tito during his visit.

The joint session emphasized that President Tito's visit and words represent a new stimulus, encouragement and support to the League of Communists and to all working people of Kosovo, and at the same time make it incumbent upon them to commit themselves even more intensively. Comrade Tito's words and his support of our community by measures directed toward the more rapid development of the province, and toward reducing the differences in the level of development, open new perspectives and stimulate the creative optimism and mobility of all working people, and all nations and nationalities of Kosovo.

The joy and enthusiasm of all nations and nationalities of Kosovo, of the working class, working people, citizens, young people and children--which were demonstrated during Comrade Tito's visit to Kosovo--express their permanent love and devotion to Comrade Tito and to his revolutionary cause, to the policy of the LCY, to socialist s -management, and to the unity, independence and nonalinement of our country.

It was stressed at the session of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and of the Presidium of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee that this enthusiasm and devotion shown by the people of Kosovo toward Comrade Tito and the LCY should be primarily directed toward their labor and creative commitment in implementing in practice Comrade Tito's words and the LCY policy.

BRIEFS

KRSKO NUCLEAR POWER PLANT--According to the latest estimates, the Krsko nuclear power plant will begin production at the end of 1981. That is 2 and 1/2 years later than planned. Instead of costing 7.5 billion dinars, the construction of the plant will cost 14 billion dinars. The greatest responsibility for the delay in completion and for the increased construction costs lies with the U.S. partner working on the project and not with Yugoslav contractors. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Oct 79 p 4 AU]